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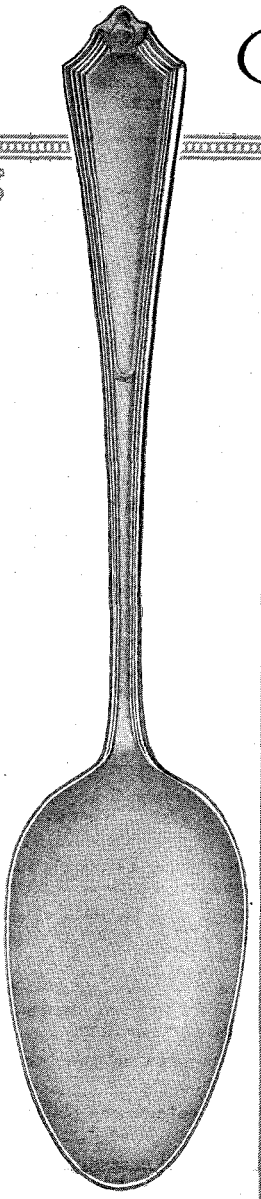

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The Outlook

SEPTEMBER 16, 1911

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Contributing Editor

THE EAGLE'S FEATHERS AND THE LION'S TAIL

Reciprocity is a more heated issue in Canada than it has at any time been in the United States. This is partly because, in the minds of many Englishmen, and at least according to the profession of many Canadians, it endangers the relations between Canada and the Mother Country. An illustration of this fact is the letter which Mr. Rudyard Kipling has cabled to the Montreal "Daily Star." He declares that he does not understand how the nine millions of Canada can make such an arrangement as is proposed with the ninety millions of the United States and still preserve their national integrity. He announces that "It is her own soul that Canada risks to-day!" and goes to the extreme of gravely expressing the fear that if commercial reciprocity is adopted, Canada "might, for example, be compelled later to admit reciprocity in the murder rate of the United States, which at present, I believe, is something over one hundred and fifty per million per annum." He closes his letter by declaring that he sees "nothing for Canada in reciprocity except a little ready money which she does not need, and a very long repentance." We fancy that the Canadians will be able to discount this appeal to prejudice. In fact, even among the Conservatives who are opposing reciprocity there are very few who imagine that there is in reciprocity any element of real danger to Canada's political integrity, and those among them who have a sense of humor will be as highly amused at Mr. Kipling's utterance as Americans will generally be. We suppose that we must acknowledge, however, that some American public men are not altogether free from responsibility for putting into the minds of some Englishmen the ideas that Mr. Kipling has expressed. The Canadian campaign has been carried on with a good deal of bitterness; but the ill feeling against the United States is more apparent than real. The politicians, taking a lesson from American political history, are engaged rather in pulling feathers from the eagle's tail, as Americans in years gone by have twisted the tail of the lion, more for the effect on the voters than because of any real enmity against the American Government or the American people. There are two movements in Canada: one is that which would preserve the British traditions, with their monarchical and aristocratic elements; the other is the movement in the direction of the development of Canada as a great democracy of the Western world. There are fine elements in both movements. We would be among the last to deny that the relation between Canada and Great Britain has given to Canada something which a democracy that has had to start, so to speak, from the beginning, lacks. In the present clash, however, between these two movements, which is the real essence of the campaign now in progress, there is the same sort of issue involved as was involved in England over the reform of the House of Lords. In replying to the argument that reciprocity will invite the danger of annexation, the Premier, Mr. Laurier, has argued that, so far from inviting it, it will make it even more than ever a matter of mere academic interest; that the more intimate relationship which would form the only possible excuse for the advocacy of annexation will be secured through the freer trade relationship. The election takes place on September 21. That its outcome will be watched with interest by the American people is due not only to the fact that it

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involves a question in which the American people have a strong interest, but to the fact that the American people cannot be indifferent to questions which vitally concern the welfare of their neighbors on the north.

SECRETARY FISHER AND ALASKA

Mr. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, has been visiting Alaska in order to see for himself the conditions under which have arisen the most serious problems with which he has to deal. The attempt of special interests, sometimes individual, and sometimes collective and combined into great syndicates, to get for themselves, without due recompense, great natural resources that belong to the people as a whole, has been the chief factor in the problem of Conservation. It is just because Alaska is undeveloped as yet that we find these problems arising there in the most emphatic form. This is particularly true with regard to the coal of Alaska. There the problem presents itself in a twofold form—the problem of mining the coal, and the problem of transporting it. In both these aspects the Government will have to deal with special private interests that are very powerful. It is therefore a piece of genuine good fortune for the United States that there should be at the head of the Department of the Interior a man who has had an experience that has particularly trained him for this kind of work. Mr. Fisher had the opportunity of leading in the movement which changed the street railway system of Chicago from one of the worst to one of the best in the country; and he did lead. In a large measure because of what he did, the street railways in Chicago, though they remain under private management, are completely and genuinely under the control of the people as a whole, give good service to the public, and assure ample returns to the stockholders; at the same time ample scope is given to individual business initiative, while there is no longer scope for swindling and corruption and disregard for the public interest. Now Mr. Fisher is at work on a problem that involves to some extent the same principles as in Alaska. He is therefore peculiarly fitted to work out some scheme under which it shall be possible to leave the actual working of the mines, and even of the railways, to private individuals on terms which shall give these private individuals an ample profit and shall secure the development of Alaska's resources, while at the same time—as in Chicago—absolutely safeguarding the interests of the public. This is, of course, the most desirable outcome. But if even Mr. Fisher, with all his ability and experience, is unable to devise a workable scheme of this nature, it will probably be necessary for the National Government to operate the Alaskan railways. It has been suggested that it may even be necessary for the Government to operate one or more of the Alaskan coal-fields; but this last experiment should certainly not be tried until it has been clearly shown that it is impossible to operate them to advantage by private action under Government control. The Outlook, in expressing these various views, is also voicing Mr. Roosevelt's opinion. No more important domestic question confronts the country than this question of properly safeguarding and at the same time developing our great natural resources. As The Outlook has before pointed out, a mistake in tariff legislation may be remedied, but a mistake which leads to the loss or alienation of natural resources cannot be undone.

SENATOR CUMMINS'S "BILL OF PARTICULARS"

In a signed statement, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, has expressed, under eight heads, his criticism of President Taft's Administration. This statement, following similar utterances of other Insurgent Republican Senators, may be fairly taken as the view of a considerable group of Republican Progressives. Senator Cummins takes pains to say that he has "no other than the most friendly feeling for the President," and that his opposition is based solely on the President's attitude toward public questions. He declares that the President has associated himself with reactionaries, or at best not with the Progressives, in casting his influence for the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and commending it as the best ever passed upon the subject; in presenting to Congress through the Attorney-General the original

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draft of the Inter-State Commerce Bill, which, in the Senator's opinion, would have swept away the work of nearly a quarter of a century if it had not been amended on the floor of the Senate; in using his influence to insure the deposit of postal savings in large city banks rather than in the small country banks; in substituting a corporation tax for an income tax; in acting out of harmony with the best exponents of the Conservation policy; in urging the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill; in failing to secure a real advance in international arbitration; and in vetoing the woolen and free list tariff bills and the resolution admitting New Mexico and Arizona. There are many Republicans having the right to call themselves progressive who will by no means agree with all of these points. For example, they will disagree strongly with Senator Cummins in his interpretation of the corporation tax, for they hold that the passage of this measure and the maintenance of its constitutionality by the courts may fairly be regarded as a notable step toward effective Federal control of great corporations; they will find it difficult to reconcile Senator Cummins's denunciation of the reciprocity agreement as "false pretense from beginning to end" with his acknowledgment that with regard to it "there is, of course, the widest difference of opinion;" they will be puzzled by his indefiniteness concerning the arbitration treaties; they will not accept his interpretation of the provision with regard to the deposit of postal savings; and they will be much readier than Senator Cummins to suspend their judgment concerning the vetoes of the woolen and free list bills.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PHILADELPHIA

It is a new thing for Philadelphia to have in its municipal campaign dissension within the dominant political organization. For years the Republican machine in Philadelphia has been a model of smoothness and efficiency—from the point of view of machine politics. But now it faces disruption. At the municipal primaries on September 30 the Republican voters will have before them two machine candidates. One is the candidate put forward by Mayor Reyburn, William S. Vare, the brother of a millionaire contractor largely interested in city contracts. The other is the candidate of United States Senator Penrose and his fellow State boss, James McNichol, who is also a contractor. Their candidate is George H. Earle, Jr., the man who attained considerable notoriety through his suit against the Sugar Trust and his unsuccessful attempt to induce the Government under the last administration to intervene and make his suit a Government matter. The Republican voter who wishes for his city an efficient, honest, and decent administration has little choice between these two candidates, backed as they are by two factions of one machine. The Reyburn administration has made Philadelphia notorious as a flagrant example of misgovernment; the Penrose-McNichol machine has made the Republican party in Pennsylvania notorious as a flagrant example of boss domination. Associated with both factions are big contractors, each of whom has profited largely from contracts with the city, for street-cleaning, street-paving, the building of boulevards, and the construction of a filtration plant. In a city whose municipal administration has been for years such as Philadelphia has suffered from, there is a fairly strong presumption that city contracts, especially when they are held by political bosses, are profitable undertakings—but for the contractor rather than for the taxpayer. And it is not to be wondered at if honest citizens look askance at candidates put forward by contractor-bosses. While this conflict is going on between two branches of the Republican machine, there is also a contest for the leadership of the reform movement in the approaching campaign. In Pennsylvania the movement against machine domination has taken the form of a third party—the Keystone Party. At the State election last year this party came very close to overturning the tremendous Republican majorities which have been the rule in Pennsylvania time out of mind. The Keystone Party will have a candidate for Mayor in Philadelphia this fall. He also will be selected at the primaries on the last day of September, and two

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aspirants for the candidacy are already in the field. Both have been leaders of the reform movement in Philadelphia. One is Rudolph Blankenburg, the other D. C. Gibboney. The split in the Republican organization ought to give the advocates of decent government a great opportunity this fall. The dissension among their enemies, however, ought to make them more anxious than ever for unity among their supporters. If the contest for the Keystone nomination is to be merely a friendly contest at the primary to secure the best and most popular candidate, it will be well; but if this contest should arouse antagonisms which shall continue beyond the primary to the detriment of the reform cause, it would be a calamity. The friends of good government in Philadelphia have an opportunity which they ought not to let slip.

THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER: SOME FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

As already reported in The Outlook, the proposed new charter for New York City was prepared in a fashion not made very clear to the public, introduced into the State Legislature, and saved from being rushed through to enactment only by the Governor's interposition at the last moment. During the recess of the Legislature hearings have been held by a legislative committee, and, as a consequence, many changes in the draft of the charter have been made. An editorial in The Outlook evoked a letter to Dr. Lyman Abbott from Mayor Gaynor. The substance of this letter and of the response by Dr. Abbott was reported in The Outlook two weeks ago. Since then Mayor Gaynor has replied to Dr. Abbott. In this reply Mayor Gaynor takes up three provisions in the proposed charter. The first is that which requires the separate and additional approval of the Mayor for every franchise. This, it has been pointed out, by others as well as by Dr. Abbott, gives to the Mayor not only power to prevent the granting of any franchise, but also virtually the power to determine to whom a franchise is to be given, without any check on the part of any municipal body. On this point Mayor Gaynor writes to Dr. Abbott: "I suppose that you have learned by this time that instead of being new that provision is in the present charter and in the Rapid Transit Act, and has existed for a generation." He says further that this provision regarding franchises is in the State Constitution. Dr. Abbott replies that he does not find such a provision in the present charter, and that his objection would be met by preserving the language of the present charter. As a matter of fact, this proposed provision is new. The provision of the Constitution to which the Mayor refers relates to the laying out of routes, not to franchises at all. In some way the Mayor has been misinformed. And although there are provisions of law requiring the separate approval of the Mayor for certain franchises, the Rapid Transit Act explicitly (section 72) declares that the separate approval of the Mayor shall not be required for Rapid Transit franchises. When the draft of the proposed charter provided that "the separate and additional approval of the Mayor shall be necessary to the validity of every franchise," it contained a radically new provision. The second provision of the proposed charter which the Mayor mentioned was that the qualifications of teachers shall be "ascertained, so far as practicable by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." Mayor Gaynor defends this by saying that it embodies the exact words of the Constitution. Dr. Abbott replies that such words require simply that the minimum protection required by the Constitution shall not be set at naught; they probably suffice to make the act Constitutional, but they do not suffice to make the system of education safe. The third provision of the proposed charter to which the Mayor refers is that which calls for a small paid Board of Education. Mayor Gaynor reiterates his belief in such a small paid Board. Dr. Abbott points out that a paid Board has not been found necessary in other cities, and that if it is not possible to have a small Board unless the members are paid it would be better to retain the present large unpaid Board. To Dr. Abbott's criticism of the method of drafting the charter, and attempting to impose it on the city, as undemocratic, Mayor Gaynor makes no reference. To this important point, however, Dr. Abbott,

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in the course of complying with a request from the Mayor, reverts.

THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER: SOME SOLICITED ADVICE

The point to which Mayor Gaynor does not refer is more important than any of the points which he does mention, because it has to do with a fundamental question of democracy. As The Outlook has had occasion more than once to say, the question whether the people of a city should be permitted to frame their own charter is more important than the question what sort of a charter shall be framed. More objectionable, therefore, than any provision in the proposed charter for New York City is the method which has been so far pursued in drafting it and submitting it to the Legislature without any reference to the more than five million people for whom it is designed as a municipal constitution. It is on this aspect of the question that Dr. Abbott, in response to Mayor Gaynor's request for advice, lays emphasis, as follows: "I should hesitate to offer any advice or suggestions as to what a Mayor in your place might do, were it not for your request: 'I should be most glad to have you read the present charter, and then the proposed new charter, and advise me.' What follows here is in compliance with this request. I should do what I could to correct the undemocratic blunder of the Legislature in framing a charter first and discussing it afterward. That there are some apparent precedents for this course may be admitted; but bad precedents should never be followed. If I were the Mayor, I should ask the Committee to put the charter over indefinitely, and should make it clear that if it came before me I should veto it. Then, at the earliest practicable opportunity, I would create, perhaps acting alone, perhaps in conference with the Governor, a large committee composed wholly, or almost wholly, of citizens of New York City, including men who have their business interests there; and by obtaining nominations from different civic associations I would make sure that it truly represented the different geographical sections, different races, different religions, and different vocations in the city. I would reserve the right to attend and participate in the deliberations of the committee. I would ask it to appoint sections or sub-committees of expert educators to draft the educational provisions, expert lawyers to draft the legal provisions, expert financiers to draft the financial provisions, and so on. I would have the discussions thrown open to the public, and would invite the fullest and freest discussion by the press and the people. I would bend all my energies to secure a charter not longer than the Constitution of the United States; one which would leave all details to be determined on by the legislative body, or bodies, created by the charter. I say 'or bodies,' because I presume the educational legislative body should be a distinct organization. And, finally, I would insist that the charter, when framed and approved by the Legislature, as of necessity it must be, should not be imposed on the city, but adopted by the city at a special election held for that purpose, as is the Constitution of a State by the people of the State, as was the Constitution of the United States by the people of the Colonies. I believe that if you were to pursue some such policy as this, you could make New York City an example to all the larger cities in the country, which many, if not most, of them would sooner or later follow—not indeed in detail, but in the method of charter-making, and in the fundamental principles of charter organization."

THE END OF A STRIKE

Again there has been demonstrated the futility and harmfulness of war methods in industrial disputes. The strike of furniture workers in Grand Rapids, Michigan, after lasting for seventeen weeks, has come to an end. From that struggle neither side has gained any benefit. The employers, consisting of a number of concerns co-operating in an Employers' Association, refused not only to grant the requests of the workmen, but even to negotiate with the workmen's union or with its officers or committees. The strike was a war, though it was not fought with the weapons of the soldier; and the outcome proved, not which side was right and reasonable, but, as in the case of other wars, which side was the stronger.

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The employers proved that they had greater powers of endurance than the men. This can partly be explained by the fact that what the employers had at stake was their profits, while what the men had at stake was their very means of subsistence. Some four or five thousand wage-earners were directly involved, and, when they once made up their minds to enter this war, they showed that they were in earnest about it. During the strike the unmarried men in one of the unions involved received four dollars a week of strike benefits, and the married men five dollars. It is fair to assume that, for the most part, these strike benefits furnished virtually the only means of support for the strikers. The employers, on the other hand, were equally determined. They would not yield, though they knew that such a strike as this prevents the factories from filling orders and keeping contracts, and necessarily demoralizes the selling force. Worse than these monetary losses, however, is the bitterness engendered by a struggle of this kind. The refusal of the manufacturers to have any dealing with the men as a union has, from the employers' point of view, been justified by the outcome, for it has been shown that the union was not strong enough to compel recognition; but the manufacturers will have to accept the consequences if in the future their employees act on the assumption that the employers are antagonists who will grant nothing except under compulsion. Although there was some disorder, the strike was conducted on the whole with restraint on the part of the men—a restraint all the more commendable because it had to be exercised under circumstances that have involved great hardship. There is naturally bitterness in the hearts of the defeated strikers; but there is also bitterness in the hearts of those who have sympathized with the manufacturers. One correspondent, for example, who is a passionate partisan of the employers, has said in a letter sent to the office of The Outlook that there will not be another strike in the city for twenty-five years, because the men have learned "that the union is their worst enemy, next to the saloon, and that union leaders, almost without exception, are grafters, liars, and murderers." Not only, however, have the workmen and employers both suffered materially and morally, but so has the public. The strike has been an injury to the city. The tradespeople of the city have been losers; the treasury of the city has been drawn upon for extra compensation for police duty and for aid to people made dependent by the strike. Appropriations for the public schools and for proposed improvements have had to be curtailed. In industry, as in international affairs, war is a wasteful method of settling differences. The manufacturers have had the satisfaction of showing that they had power. Now that the manufacturers have won, they will do well to show something more than magnanimity toward the men they have regarded as their foes but must accept as their colleagues in industry.

ACADEMIC "GREEN GOODS".

The "fake" universities whose traffic in academic degrees has long been permitted to make "American degrees" a byword of reproach throughout the civilized world are at length to be run down as other swindlers usually are. The United States Bureau of Education, as reported in The Outlook not long ago, has undertaken an investigation of these factories, with a view to an exposure that will compel legislation by Congress, and ultimately by all the States, for their suppression. The New York "Times," from which we quote, states that the principal centers issuing this peculiar kind of "green goods" are Washington city and Chicago. In Washington a certain "university" offers ten courses, any four of which lead to the degree of doctor of philosophy by the short and simple process of reading eight popular standard books, the candidate stating "on honor" that he has read them, and paying $75. A more remarkable concern is the "Oriental University" on Dominion Heights, near Washington, a facsimile of the title-page of whose catalogue appears in the "Times." This describes itself as affiliated with distant institutions, among them Solomon's Temple University (Inc.) at Jerusalem, and the Latent Light Culture Institute in India. Its kaleidoscope of courses includes astrology, aviation, Bahaism, bill-collecting, and Esperanto. For $100

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any one can buy a scholarship "good for one complete education in each of succeeding generations." Such weeds should not be tolerated by the authority which fosters such a plant as the Smithsonian Institution. Very many of the States are as negligent of duty in this matter as Congress is. An educated Zulu recently wrote from South Africa to the Bureau of Education for information about "the McKinley University of Louisiana." He stated that it had been conferring very high degrees in his country, and instanced its bestowment of "a Ph.D. on a person who has not and could not pass matriculation in our university." Such concerns, however, are not the only cheapeners of American degrees. Dr. K. C. Babcock, formerly President of the University of Arizona, and now in charge of these investigations by the Bureau of Education, is quoted in the "Times" as finding that certain correspondence schools call themselves universities or colleges, and distribute degrees with the utmost liberality when the fees are paid. But, he says, "a large part of the mischief is done by real colleges of more or less good repute, which grant easy or low-standard degrees, and some of them find this sort of business very profitable." One of these is named Ewing College, described as "an old and well-known institution in the Middle West." In this debased coinage doctors of philosophy, the costliest product of the real university mint, have become absurdly abundant. Congress will, no doubt, be persuaded by the result of the present investigation to abate this scandal within the limits of Federal authority. It is too much to hope that it will soon cease to be tolerated in the more backward States. But when the official report appears, it might be timely and desirable for those universities that have long and fruitlessly deplored the evil to put forth a sort of white list of the institutions whose degrees of A.B., Ph.B., A.M., and Ph.D. they accept at their face value.

OUT-OF-PRISON WORK FOR PRISONERS

A novel experiment in humanizing the treatment of prisoners has been carried on for some time at Montpelier, Vermont, and an exceedingly interesting account of this experiment is presented by Mr. Morrison I. Swift in the "Atlantic Monthly." Not long ago The Outlook commented on another magazine article which described "how a great manufactory gets its goods made by convicts in five States for thirty-four cents a day," and declared that contract prison labor is a relic of barbarism. A positive contrast to the conditions then described is contained in Mr. Swift's article. In the streets of Montpelier, after visiting the prison, Mr. Swift met five or six of the very prisoners he had seen in jail, now walking about the streets with no prison garb, no officer attending them, apparently free, contented, and happy. They had been out to do their daily work, and, when it was over, of their own accord returned to the prison. The system under which this singular state of affairs was made possible was brought about by the sheriff of the county in which Montpelier is situated. He found a law which permitted those prisoners in a county jail who are committed for the less serious offenses to be put at work "either within or without the walls of the prison." It seemed to him that most of these prisoners deserved compassion rather than blame; that prison life without regular work was degrading them and injuring their health, and that it turned them out at the end of their terms worse physically and morally than when their imprisonment began. At first he put some of the men to work on his own farm, paying the State for their labor. Later he put them at work in laying water-mains; their wages, $1.75 a day, all went to the State. Both these experiments were complete failures. The men showed no interest in the work, and did just as little as they possibly could. The sheriff, Mr. Tracy, discovered the reason of the failure one day when he asked one of the prisoners why he would not work well, and received the reply, "I'm doing just as little as I can and not be punished, and I'm going to keep on. You would do the same." Instantly the idea occurred to Mr. Tracy that he might furnish an incentive to the men to work, and he asked, "If you could have seventy-five cents for yourself from your work each day, what would you do?" "Try me," was the answer. From that time on the pay received

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for the work was divided. Out of the full laborer's wage of $1.75 a day, one dollar was given to the State, and seventy-five cents was retained by the sheriff for the prisoner, and the accumulated sum paid to him when he left the prison. The innovation was extended, and the men's earnings now amount to a considerable sum.

WHY THE PLAN SUCCEEDED

Before this most of the men were lazy loafers inside the prison, as most of them had been lazy loafers outside. Now they can be trusted to go to and from their work. Mr. Swift says that when such a prisoner finds that he is treated as a man, "a feeling of mingled surprise, gratitude, elation, and pride awakes in him; he learns for the first time the value of social esteem and determines to deserve it." Other counties have to some extent adopted the system, but so far not with anything like the success obtained in Montpelier. It is evident that the personal equation counts in this matter, and that the character of the sheriff at Montpelier has a good deal to do with the success of the experiment there; an officer carrying on such a system must not only be "a combined labor bureau and labor exchange," but must have a really sincere interest in the welfare of the prisoner. The law itself was not a remarkable one, but the way in which it has been carried out seems extraordinary, and full of suggestion and promise. The Montpelier plan appeals to the self-interest of the prisoner in a practical way, and it develops also strength of purpose and self-respect. One question at once arises in the minds of the readers: What attitude would the labor unions take as regards such a plan? At Montpelier the men have been employed only in comparatively unskilled forms of work, even although they had learned a trade; but Mr. Swift tells us that he was assured by a trade union leader that there would not be the slightest objection on the part of the unions to any man with a trade exercising it, provided he were given union wages. It would not be safe to draw sweeping conclusions from the experiment described; but it is certainly true that such an attempt deserves most careful consideration. Mr. Swift points out that there has been a general movement the country over in the direction of giving a new chance to criminals who are not hardened. As a striking instance of this he quotes a sentence imposed by a judge in Los Angeles upon a young man who had embezzled five thousand dollars and spent it in dissipation: "You shall stay at home nights. You shall remain within the limits of this county. You shall not play billiards or pool, frequent cafés, or drink intoxicating liquor, and you shall go immediately to work and keep at it until you have paid back every dollar you stole. Violate these terms and you go to prison."

THE SUCCESS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

The Post-Office Department quite wisely adopted the course of introducing postal savings banks gradually, beginning with small towns and allowing the system to spread, office by office, through the second-class post-offices and a few of the larger cities. The reports, after about six months' trial, are in every way encouraging and satisfactory. About April 1 The Outlook reported that forty-eight second-class post-offices had been established and about four thousand accounts opened. Now we learn from the statements sent out by the Department that almost all of the second-class offices have introduced the banks, that all the first-class offices will be designated as postal savings banks within a month, and that the designation of third-class offices is to begin immediately, and to continue at a rate of one hundred a day until all are included. About two thousand banks are now in existence, and up to August 28 the total amount of deposits is placed at about two million dollars. It is confidently expected that by the first of next year postal savings banks will exist in connection with all of the first, second, and third class offices the country over. One way in which improvement of the system can be made to very great advantage is by the establishment of branch offices in the great cities. In New York, for instance, there is now only one postal bank, and that is obviously inadequate to the demands of such a city. In large measure the postal savings bank idea is educative, and, in order that the education should really take place, the opportunities for

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making use of the system must be of the best, and placed at the very points where wage-earners can make use of them easily and readily. We notice, for instance, in a recent New York paper, a letter from a correspondent complaining that he has in vain tried to make a deposit in New York City; he cannot leave his work on week days, while on Saturdays a long line of depositors makes tedious waiting and waste of time. He very properly suggests not only that there should be branch banks, but that some of them should be open in the evening, so that working people can make their deposits easily. We understand that the Government will move in the direction of increasing the service in the larger cities as one of its next advance steps.

PROGRESSIVE INDIANS

When one reads the announcement that an Indian Association is to hold a conference in Columbus, Ohio, next month, the natural inference is that the meeting is that of a philanthropic body, or a gathering of friends of the Indians. Not at all; this is an association of Indians, by Indians, and for Indians, as the call states —the first ever held. It is hoped that every large tribe or body of Indians may be represented. The object is to organize the Indians for united effort, to "bury the hatchet" of old-time hostility between the tribes, to promote Indian progress, and to help individual and race toward welfare and citizenship. The names of the committee which has called the conference together are in themselves interesting: they are, Charles E. Dagenett, Chairman; Laura M. Cornelius, Secretary; Charles A. Eastman, Carlos Montezuma, Thomas L. Sloan, and Henry Standing Bear. The movement, as we have taken pains to ascertain, is heartily supported by well-informed friends of the red man and has the approval of the Indian Bureau. One who knows the situation well writes that the Columbus meeting may be "epochal in its influence on Indian affairs," and prove a factor of the greatest helpfulness "to all who have the right relation between the United States and her Indian citizens, present and prospective, at heart." Mr. F. A. McKenzie, author of an important book about the relations of Indians to white men, has taken an important part in organizing the movement, and is of the opinion that there "has been developed, or there has survived, a body of Indian men and women who have the vision and spirit and ability, when joined in a common movement, to interpret each race to the other and to inspire the despondent of their own race, through the sacrifice inherent in leadership, to a splendid upward struggle." The question of race adaptation to new conditions is of prime importance to the Indian. If this conference shall develop evidence that representative Indians of forceful character exist in numbers sufficient to form a nucleus for association and advance, the indication will be hopeful and inspiriting.

BUSINESS ARBITRATION

A practical and promising aid to the private arbitration of business disputes is to be found in the plan just instituted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The point of most positive value lies in the fact that this system of arbitration has behind it the law, because it rests on a statute which gives its awards the force of a verdict by the Supreme Court of the State. This means that, while there is not the slightest compulsion on any one to submit a matter for arbitration, yet, when a matter has once been formally submitted, the disputants must abide by the decision of the tribunal. Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer, the Chairman of the Committee which has formulated the plan now adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, points out that it is precisely because this sanction and enforcement were absent from other plans which have been tried in the past by the Chamber of Commerce, that those plans failed to accomplish what was hoped. It will surprise many people to know that the New York State Chamber of Commerce attempted arbitration as early as 1768. Mr. Bernheimer points out that during the Revolutionary period the arbitration committee of the Chamber of Commerce was the only judicial body which administered justice to the satisfaction of the citizens of New York and the British military authorities then in power. Many experiments in business arbitration have failed because

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the parties could withdraw after the arbitration had begun and before an award was made, while there was no way of enforcing the award after it was made. The new plan takes into account the success of the commercial courts in Germany and elsewhere abroad, but does not follow them as models, because of the special requirements of our own commercial and political conditions. Briefly stated, the disputants who wish to use this method of settling a dispute must sign one of several forms of submission, must bind themselves to abide by the award, and must agree that, after the award, a judgment of the Supreme Court enforcing it may be entered. The disputants may either select from a List of Official Arbitrators, numbering about two hundred members of the Chamber, a single individual as sole arbitrator, or they may each select one arbitrator (not necessarily a member), and these two shall select a third from the List of Official Arbitrators. One obvious advantage of this method of settling disputes is to avoid the law's delay, for under the plan many arbitrations may be carried on at the same time, while its methods tend to prompt decisions and to omission of technicalities and avoidance of intricate proceedings.

LOANS INSTEAD OF GIFTS

The problem of giving relief where it is needed without pauperizing the recipients is one that perplexes all charity workers, and many other persons as well. In every community there are cases of destitution in which help in the shape of money or supplies must be given with no expectation that it will ever be repaid. But there are many other cases in which temporary aid is needed which ought to be returned to the assisting organization, but which rarely is paid back. A family, for instance, during the temporary incapacity of its head, will apply to the local charity organization for relief. But when the man recovers from his illness and finds work, he is apt to take it for granted that the charity which provided assistance exists for that purpose, and that there is no obligation to pay back the money. An interesting method of dealing with this problem is being tried by the united Jewish charities of Kansas City. A Welfare Loan Agency is conducted in that city under the direction of the municipal Board of Public Welfare. To this agency are sent such applicants for relief as may be expected in time to be in a position to repay the aid given them. If they can furnish security, the agency takes it. If not, the loans are guaranteed—without the knowledge of the borrowers—by the Jewish charities organization. In the first six months of the operation of the plan about three thousand dollars was provided in the shape of loans that formerly would have been given as charity. Of this amount nearly half has been paid back to the Loan Agency in small installments, and it is expected that eventually most of the loans will be returned. The plan has resulted, of course, in increasing the size of the fund available for cases requiring charity. But that is a minor phase of the situation. The real importance of the system lies in the moral gain to the individual. The advantage in promoting self-respect, independence, and a proper attitude toward life it would be hard to overestimate.

THE GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATY

IS IT CONSTITUTIONAL?

The General Arbitration Treaty provides that all differences arising between the high contracting parties, which are susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity and which cannot be settled by diplomacy, shall be referred to the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, or to some other arbitral tribunal as may be decided in each case by special agreement, and that the special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. And it further provides that, in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration (that is, whether it is susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity), that question shall be submitted to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry, composed of three "nationals" from each

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nation; and if two of the Commissioners from each nation decide that the question is susceptible of such decision, their decision shall be binding on both the nations. The Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall "have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The majority report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, presented by Senator Lodge, holds that the clause in the General Arbitration Treaty referring to the Joint High Commission, with power to settle it, the question whether any particular issue arising between the United States and Great Britain is susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, is inconsistent with this provision of the Constitution. "The Committee believes that it will be a violation of the Constitution of the United States to confer upon an outside commission powers which, under the Constitution, devolve upon the Senate. It seems to the Committee that the Senate has no more right to delegate its share of the treaty-making power than Congress has to delegate the legislative power." The minority report of the Senate Committee, presented by Senators S. M. Cullom and Elihu Root, and approved also by Senator Theodore E. Burton, holds that there is in this proposed treaty nothing inconsistent with the Constitution. "We see no obstacle to the submission of such a question to decision, just as any other question of fact, or mixed fact and law, may be submitted to decision. Such a submission is not delegating to a commission power to say what shall be arbitrated; it is merely empowering the commission to find whether the particular case is one that the President and Senate have said shall be arbitrated."

Upon such a question the laity may well be governed by the authority of three such lawyers as President Taft, Secretary Knox, and Senator Root. But in this case the people need not rest their judgment wholly upon authority. The judgment of these eminent lawyers is abundantly sustained by principle and precedent easily understandable by the non-professional mind. There may be a difference of opinion whether, under the treaty, the three representatives of America on this Joint High Commission would be appointed by the President alone, or by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. We think the advice and consent of the Senate should be secured, but any ambiguity upon this point could easily be removed by amendment if amendment is necessary.

The President and the Senate have a Constitutional right to refer any specific question to arbitration. No one doubts this. The right has been exercised too often to be called in question. They have a right to refer any class of questions to arbitration. This right has also been exercised, first by a General Arbitration Treaty with the South American Republics, ratified by the Senate in 1905; later, by a General Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain, ratified by the Senate in 1908, though in this latter treaty the Senate reserved the right to advise and consent to the act of the President in determining whether any specific question came within the exceptions provided for in the treaty. If the President and the Senate have a right to refer each question as it may arise, or, by general treaty, a group of questions, they have the same right to refer all questions. If, in the proposed General Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain, it were simply provided that all differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it had not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, should be submitted to the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, no one could question the right of the Senate to confirm such a treaty. The real question, and the only question, presented by the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is whether, in case general exceptions are made to the Arbitration Treaty, the Senate must, as a body, pass on each question which arises, in order to determine whether it comes within the specified exceptions.

The argument of the Senate Committee that "the Senate has no more right to delegate its share of the treaty-making power than Congress has to delegate the legislative power," is really, in the light of the precedents, an argument against its contention that the present treaty is unconstitutional. Congress cannot dele-

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gate its legislative power to the President, but it can delegate to the President power to determine when and how a law, general in its provisions, shall be applied. We quote from an editorial on this subject in The Outlook of March 4, 1905:

It is established, both by Congressional precedents and by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, that it is Constitutional to delegate to the President power:

To establish or remove an embargo.

To admit specified articles free of duty, and to reimpose the duty.

To prohibit the importation of cattle if such importation is perilous to public health, and to remove the prohibition.

To suspend or to reimpose tonnage duties.

To waive or to put into effect provisions of a treaty prescribing judicial proceedings for American citizens in a foreign country.

To agree with a foreign nation what plans for sanitation are adequate.

To agree with a foreign nation what sites for coaling or naval stations are satisfactory.

To enter into agreement with a foreign nation in the selection and constitution of a court of arbitration.

To enter into agreement with a foreign nation in determining whether a special case shall be submitted to a general or to a special court.

In the light of these precedents, it seems to us clear that the Senate has a right, if it chooses to exercise it, to make a general agreement with Great Britain to refer all cases, with one exception, to the General Court of Arbitration, and to leave to a Joint High Commission, composed in equal parts of nationals from each nation, to determine whether any particular controversy comes under the one exception provided for in the treaty.

NOTE.—In 1905 treaties were negotiated with Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, and Denmark, by which it was agreed to submit to the Hague Tribunal all differences of a legal nature which it had not been possible to settle by diplomacy and which "do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting states, and do not concern the interests of third parties." And it was left to the President in each individual case to conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the power of the arbitrators, etc. The Senate amended this provision by substituting the word "treaty" for the word "agreement," and President Roosevelt, in a public letter to Senator Cullom, stated that in his judgment the effect of this amendment was to nullify the treaty and make it a step backward, and he would, therefore, not attempt to secure its ratification by the foreign powers. In this judgment The Outlook at that time concurred, and the reader who is interested to study more carefully the legal and Constitutional questions involved in the issue then presented between President Roosevelt and the Senate, and now presented between Mr. Taft and the Senate, on foreign relations, will find the material for such study in five editorials in The Outlook, Volume 79, 1905, February 25, March 4, 11, 18, and 25.

THE SECRET OF THE MIRACLE

The mill by the river may be equipped with the most modern machinery and managed with the highest efficiency, but if the water runs low and the dam becomes mute there is no grinding of the grain. The most perfect mechanism installed on the largest scale is dead steel and iron if the motive power is inadequate to the task of getting from it the rhythm of steady and powerful action. A man is not a machine, nor is he wholly dependent on a force outside himself; he is capable of tremendous effort unaided by any energy save that supplied by his own spirit. But no really great influence flows from him and no noble creative work can be done by him without the inspiration of a power outside or above him. He can command physical force and intellectual energy; but the power to read his duty in the light of his spirit, to see the world as it lies in the light of a divine order, to gain a great vision of the higher possibilities of life, comes only when he is inspired by a power higher than his own will and intelligence.

"Out of the idea of self," writes Dr. Martineau, "there comes no miracle;" and it is the miracle which keeps heaven open before the eyes of the toiling, sorrowing, sorely perplexed children of men. The great works which give life meaning and dignity, and the great words which give the human spirit a language adequate to its destiny, are possible only when men and God co-operate and men escape from themselves into a larger and freer life. A man of vision or a leader of noble action is always an inspired man, and an inspiration means the pouring through the nature of the mighty tide of divine light and power. A man must go out of himself and rise above himself before he can become a co-worker with God in the emancipation of his fellows and the redemption of the world from selfishness, blindness, hardness of heart, and contentment with mean things and small interests. It is only a great moral passion that can lift a man above fear and give the courage that is born of unselfish devotion to one's fellows and unquestioning faith in God. In any struggle to bring in a righteous order of living in political and

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social life he who stops to think of the possible consequences to himself becomes a coward; it is only in self-forgetfulness that courage nerves a man's arm and steadies his heart and gives him the leadership which is the crown of the brave. The miracle which revives the fainting spirit and gives men the heart to go on with patience and hope—the revival of religion, as it is sometimes called—comes only when men invoke the presence of God and open their natures to his coming. And here rests the hope of the world: there is no limit to the divine power, and it can always be had for the asking. The drought may scorch and blight the landscape and men may cry out in fear, but the deeper springs are inexhaustible.

THE ENIGMATICAL RICHARD WAGNER

Carl Schurz, in his "Reminiscences," gives his impressions of Richard Wagner, whom he met in Zurich after the revolutionary uprising in Dresden. "He was by no means popular. He passed for an extremely arrogant, domineering character, who treated his wife, the first one—a stately, good-natured, but mentally not highly gifted woman—very neglectfully." Later he heard the Overture to "Tannhäuser," Wagner himself acting as conductor. Mr. Schurz's companion, Frau Kinkel, had warned him against the fascinating nature of Wagner's music, produced in spite of "his contempt of the most sacred rules of harmony." The warning was wholly ineffectual. "The opening 'Pilgrim's Chorus,' as it rose from the orchestra, pleased me much, without, however, impressing me as something overpowering. But when the violins set in with that weird and constantly growing tumult of passion, drowning the pious notes of the 'Pilgrim's Chorus' under the wild outcries of an uncanny frenzy, then sinking into whining moans of exhaustion, I could hardly restrain myself. I felt as if I should jump up and shout. . . . I was fairly overwhelmed by those surging and rolling billows of harmony, by the breakers of passion rushing and tumbling over the rocks, those plaintive voices of sadness or despair, those tender accents of love or delight floating above and through the accompaniment which lifted the melody in a poetic cloud. When the last notes of the 'Tannhäuser' overture had died away I sat still, unable to say anything articulate. I felt only that an entirely new musical world had opened and revealed itself to me, the charms of which I could not possibly resist. My good friend Frau Kinkel noticed well what had happened to me. She looked at me sadly and said with a sigh, 'I see, I see! You are now a captive, too. And so it goes. What will become of our art?'"

Music is the expression of life. How can a man of Wagner's character produce the music which Wagner has produced?

For there can be no question that Carl Schurz's impressions of Wagner are fully sustained by Wagner's own interpretation of his life. "Arrogant and domineering" is an insufficient and mild characterization. He was unstable of will and strong in passion, supremely egotistical, with a life regulated neither by conscience nor by judgment. With many passages of interest, scattered through the two volumes of his just published autobiography under the title "My Life,"[1] the work is nevertheless tedious; for his self-conceit is such that everything he did and everything that happened to him seems to his vanity equally important, and one has to sift out from a mass of irrelevant and uninteresting detail the passages which are really worth reading. All of real value contained in these two volumes could have been comprised in one of them.

Charity can find much in his early life and surroundings to explain and to excuse the capital faults in his character. He inherited from his father a passionate affection for the drama, and from him also, perhaps, a singular laxity of loyalty to home and wife. His stepfather was an actor; and, as a child, he occasionally took part in theatrical performances. His eldest brother and his three sisters went upon the stage. If the intimations in this autobiography may be trusted, the morals of the stage at that time in Germany had little to commend them. His mother, a woman evidently of fine character and independent judgment, but perhaps of too amiable a temper to exercise a strong

[1] Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

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control over her children, did not share in their enthusiasm for the drama. "She often even threatened me with her curse should I ever express a desire to go on the stage." But his inherited temperament, as well as his associations, almost forced him into the profession which his mother dreaded. As a child, he had an extraordinarily morbid imagination. "The emotions of terror and the dread of ghosts formed quite an important factor in the development of my mind. From my earliest childhood certain mysterious and uncanny things exercised an enormous influence over me. If I were left alone in a room for long, I remember that, when gazing at lifeless objects, such as pieces of furniture, and concentrating my attention upon them, I would suddenly shriek out with fright, because they seemed to me alive." The morbid "Tales of Hoffmann," at that date comparatively new, stimulated an imagination which needed restraint, not excitement. The theater attracted him, not so much for the amusement which it furnished as because it put him into a world "that was purely fantastic, and often gruesomely attractive." He heard of the outbreak of cholera in the town where he was temporarily staying. "I felt as if a malicious demon had caught me in his snare in order to annihilate me. . . . The cholera stood before me like a living thing; I could see and touch it; it lay in my bed and embraced me. My limbs turned to ice; I felt frozen to the very marrow. Whether I was awake or asleep I never knew; I only remember how astonished I was when, on awakening, I felt thoroughly well and healthy." He was never taught obedience to others, and therefore never learned obedience to his own better judgment. His mother was unable to control him, and, though he seems always to have felt something of her influence, it was never strong enough to dominate him. No school in which he was placed succeeded in securing from him steadiness of purpose or obedience to law. If he liked the teacher and the topic, he studied, sometimes with enthusiasm. If he did not like them, he studied not at all. He says of himself, "I could brook no control," and the incidents in his life, which he narrates with a curious self-satisfaction, show this self-interpretation to have been true, not only in his school days, but throughout his life. As a boy, he pretended to be too helplessly sleepy to move, so that he might be carried up to bed by the girls, that being, as they thought, the only remedy for his condition; "and I repeated this, because I found, to my surprise, that their attention under these circumstances brought me into closer and more gratifying proximity with them."

The incidents of the French Revolution stirred the blood of German youths. A mob made an irrational attack upon a hated magistrate. Young Wagner, swept off his feet by a passion which he shared without comprehending it, joined this mob. "I recall with horror the intoxicating effect this unreasoning fury had upon me, and cannot deny that, without the slightest personal provocation, I shared, like one possessed, in the frantic onslaught of the undergraduates, who madly shattered furniture and crockery to bits. I do not believe that the ostensible motive for this outrage, which, it is true, was to be found in a fact that was a grave menace to public morality, had any weight with me whatever; on the contrary, it was the purely devilish fury of these popular outbursts that drew me, too, like a madman into their vortex." With a recklessness not unusual in youth, he plunged into debt, and then, in a vague hope of winning the money to settle his debts, plunged into gambling. "For some three months I was such a victim to the rage for gambling that no other passion was able to exercise the slightest influence over my mind. . . . My passion for gambling grew into a veritable mania, and I no longer felt any inclination for those things which at one time had lured me to student life." Yet, curiously, the same unsteadiness of purpose which characterized him throughout his life saved him from this mania. By an unexpected turn in his luck, which had left him with only one thaler in his pocket, he not only won back all the money he had lost, but enough to pay all his debts as well; and then abandoned gambling as suddenly as he had taken it up, told his mother of his experiences, and returned to the gambling-table no more.

That, possessing such a nature and living in such surroundings, he plunged into successive love affairs is not strange.

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But that he should avow them, without reticence or shame, is more extraordinary. He married. It is a little difficult to tell how much this marriage was founded on love and how much on admiration for the really admirable qualities of his future wife. But he married in the same heedless fashion in which he did everything else. He had no money to support his wife, and the morning after the wedding had to present himself at the magistrate's court to meet the demands of creditors, from whom he obtained, by an unprincipled maneuver, a brief respite. The quarrels between himself and his wife, begun before the marriage, were continued afterwards. Minna, provoked beyond endurance by the irrational, emotional, improvident method of her husband's life, left him and returned to her home, under the protection of a wealthy lover with whom, a little later, she eloped, and, for a short time, lived. Tired of her life, and perhaps revolting at it, she wrote to Wagner a letter in which "she declared that she had been driven to it by despair, but that, the great trouble she had thus brought upon herself having taught her a lesson, all she now wished was to return to the right path." He took her back again, and the married life went on as though nothing had happened. Thenceforth she certainly proved herself a most loyal and faithful wife. She abandoned the stage on which, as an actress, she had won a fair reputation and a good income, and devoted herself to her husband's interests. In their poverty in Paris she kept the wolf from the door by taking lodgers. And the wolf was a fierce wolf and got very near the door.

But all this affected Wagner not at all. That he was under any duty of supporting either himself or her, that he had anything else to do than to pursue his art according to the mood of the moment, never at any time seemed to occur to him. He never conceived that there was anything unfitting in borrowing money from any one who would lend it to him, without any prospect or expectation of ever being able to repay it. The reader wonders whether a more irresponsible man ever lived. Far more than Carlyle, he was "gey ill to live with." He borrowed money from the mother of a young married woman, came into confidential relations with the wife, and really seemed to be puzzled that the wife's mother and husband were excited when they learned that she had proposed to elope with Wagner and share his exile with him. His only apparent objection is expressed thus: "Much alarmed, I did all in my power to make her realize that it was one thing for a man, placed in such a desperate situation as myself, to cut himself adrift in the face of insurmountable difficulties, but quite another matter for a young woman, at least to all outward appearances happily settled, to decide to break up her home, for reasons which probably no one except myself would be in a position to understand." When he learned that the wife's husband "vowed he would search everywhere for me in order to put a bullet through my body," with an effrontery almost inconceivable he sought for an interview with the husband in order to come to an understanding with him. "I at once wrote fully to M. Eugène, endeavoring to make him see matters in their true light, but at the same time declared myself incapable of understanding how a man could bring himself to keep a woman with him by force, when she no longer wished to remain." He went to the city where the couple were living, and was naïvely surprised to find an interview refused and himself warned by the police that he must leave the city, on the avowed ground that he had no proper passport. When, later, he repeated something of this same experience on a more enduring scale with the Wesendoncks, he was really surprised to notice "that Wesendonck, in his straightforward manner, had shown uneasiness at the way in which I made myself at home in his house."

Is music truly the expression of life? Does it express the life of the composer? May we read something of his character in his productions? Or is it something quite apart from him, something which has not its roots in his real being? If it is the expression of his character, how explain that such a character as Richard Wagner could have written such music as that of "Tristan and Isolde," and the "Nibelungen-Lied," and "Parsifal"? Some light on this enigma is thrown by one of Wagner's letters to Mathilde Wesendonck. A few sentences from this

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letter must suffice here: "Of one attribute that I have acquired in my art I am now becoming more and more distinctly conscious, since it influences me in life as well. It is inborn in my nature to swing from one extreme of temper to another; the uttermost rebounds, moreover, can hardly help but touch; in fact, life's safeguard often lies therein. At bottom, too, true art has no other subject than the display of these extremes of mood in their ultimate relations to each other; that which alone is worth aiming at here, the weighty crisis (*die wichtige Entscheidung*), can really be won from nothing but these uttermost antitheses." In these few sentences the secret both of Wagner's character and of Wagner's music is hinted at. His character was one of absolute lawlessness. We do not recall in history any personality, counted as sane, more absolutely lawless than that of Richard Wagner, unless it be that of Napoleon Bonaparte. And there was this difference between the two: Napoleon made no attempt to bring his impulses under control; Wagner, deliberately and consciously, sought to make them uncontrollable. He reveled in emotion. He wished to be governed by his feelings. He saw no reason in being reasonable, no morality in being subject to moral law. His ideal of life, so far as he had any ideal, was to be tempest-tossed by intensest passion. His ideal of art, and he had an ideal of art, was to give expression to passion in its intensest forms. This is at once the strength and the weakness of his music. It explains at once the criticism of Frau Kinkel and the effect upon Carl Schurz: "Frau Kinkel observed my emotion, put her hand upon mine, as if to hold me down to my seat, and whispered, 'Oh, oh, I see how it takes you too. But do you not hear that it is all wrong?' I could not answer, but continued to listen with rapture. I did not hear that it was all wrong; and if I had noticed anything that was wrong under the accepted rules of thorough-bass, I should not have cared." And the explanation of this emotional power, as it impresses one who is not a musical expert, Carl Schurz gives in a sentence: "The musical language of Wagner has always impressed me as something like the original language of the eternal elements—something awe-inspiringly eloquent, speaking in tones rising from mysterious depths of understanding and passion."

Richard Wagner was dominated by a lawless imagination, stimulating lawless passions. His music is an expression of imagination and passion which uses the laws of art to put at defiance the laws of life.

A HUNTER-NATURALIST IN EUROPE AND AFRICA[1]

EDITORIAL BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

AS any literature develops, there necessarily comes the differentiation and specialization which mark development. Just as poetry, religion, and history were originally all one so far as literature was concerned, so the comparatively late literary development which treats of wild nature has tended of recent years to specialize along a score of different lines. The hunting book proper goes back at least to Xenophon, and was continued from classic times through the Middle Ages—witness Gaston de Foix and the Duke of York—receiving its greatest development within the last century. Scientific zoölogy started, in very rudimentary shape, with Aristotle and Pliny; unfortunately, these great men were succeeded for between fifteen hundred and two thousand years by pupils with that utterly worthless type of mind which makes the owner content only to copy the teacher in servile fashion instead of extending and developing the teacher's

[1] Unexplored Spain. By Abel Chapman and Walter J. Buck. Edward Arnold, London.
Wild Spain. By Abel Chapman and Walter J. Buck. Gurney & Jackson, London.
Wild Norway. By Abel Chapman. Edward Arnold, London.
On Safari. By Abel Chapman. Edward Arnold, London.
Art of Wildfowling. By Abel Chapman. Horace Cox, London.
Bird Life of the Borders. By Abel Chapman. Gurney & Jackson, London.

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work. It has only been within the last two or three centuries that we have gradually developed great faunal naturalists. The nature book proper, which treats with power and charm of outdoor life and of the smaller wild things, from the standpoint, not of the mere hunter or mere zoölogist, but of the man of letters and learning who is in love with nature, may be said to have begun with Gilbert White, a century and a quarter ago, and it has received its highest expression in John Burroughs—I sympathize too much with Lowell's view of Thoreau to put the latter in the direct line of descent between the two.

Specialization is a good thing, but it may readily be carried too far; and after it has reached a certain point it is well to try to develop again, and on a larger scale, the man who has a special side, but who possesses broader instincts also, and who is able to combine the peculiar aptitudes of the specialist with the larger power that belongs to the man with a broad grasp of the general subject. Half a century or so ago it looked as if we would develop hunters who knew nothing whatever of anything except hunting, zoölogists who knew life only from musuem specimens, and outdoor lovers of nature who were not competent to make additions to scientific truth, nor yet to deal with and describe nature in its wilder and more imposing forms, animate and inanimate. Nowadays, however, we are tending to develop much higher types of all of these; and also a type which includes them all. The man who is to do the best work as a zoölogist must be an out-of-doors man of the fields as well as a man of the laboratory, book-shelf, and microscope. The big-game hunter cannot possibly be of much use from a serious standpoint unless he is a keen naturalist. The outdoor man who writes, the nature writer proper, should not only be a keen observer and a man of genuine literary capacity, absolutely trustworthy and able to tell with interest and charm what he has seen, but ought also to have the power to utilize, and to add to, what science can teach; and he ought to be able not only to describe what goes on in our gardens, fields, and woods, but also to tell of the great epic tragedy of life which is unfolded in the stark wilderness. Finally, while each man will still tend to put most emphasis on his work in some one of these three special lines, the really great writer and observer ought to combine something of all of them; and the writer on big game, in particular, falls far short of the proper standard unless he is also a good field naturalist and lover of nature, who has the power to see what is of most interest and then to put before our eyes in vivid shape what he has himself thus seen.

Mr. Abel Chapman's books are good from every standpoint I have mentioned. He is a sportsman who knows how to observe and how to tell what he sees; he is a big-game hunter of renown; and on every hunt he watches with keen interest all the small life of the wilderness. He can both write and draw. There is not one of his books, whether dealing with the land or water fowl of Northumberland, with wild Norway and wilder Spain, or with the giant fauna of equatorial Africa, which a man who cares for outdoor natural history, or for small-game shooting, or for big-game hunting, can afford to be without. The volumes on Spain by Messrs. Chapman and Buck have an especial charm because the authors penetrated into out-of-way corners of one of the oldest and least-known portions of Europe, a land that in its past and present, in its greatness and in its weakness, offers one of the most puzzling of all possible problems to the student. In Spain they did original zoölogical work of high value. They gave us our first adequate knowledge of the Spanish ibex; and they point out that this beast of the high peaks sometimes dwells in thick scrub on low mountains—just as I have found white goats on certain ranges living all the year round on mountains timbered to their tops. They first revealed the truth about the nesting habits of the flamingo. Their account of the big bustard is of extreme interest. In the haunts of the flamingo, the wide, marshy marismas, they found wild—or rather feral—camels; and it is an extraordinary thing that these camels should have become marsh beasts. The observations on the birds of prey and water-fowl are of especial value.

Not since Lloyd has as good a book appeared about the Scandinavian Penin-

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sula as Chapman's "Wild Norway," and Lloyd was by no means as competent to tell us about the smaller forms of life, which are of such interest to the naturalist. The Northumberland book, excellent from every standpoint, shows how much room there is for the best kind of work of this nature near home. Mr. Chapman's books on Spain derive part of their interest from the fact that he went where practically no one else had gone. But he wrote about Northumberland simply as Jefferies could and did write about Devon, and Colquhoun and St. John about the Highlands of Scotland. There is ample room for just such a book about Alaska, for instance—which, by the way, Mr. Sheldon could write if he would; there is real need for such a book on American big game, and on the smaller wild creatures to be found in the haunts of American big game; a book for which Mr. Shiras has such ample material in photographs and notes as would enable him to make a literally priceless contribution to our nature writings, if he would only take the time and trouble to do what I really think is his plain duty. Maine, Pennsylvania, Texas, Arizona, Washington—there is hardly a State about which it would not be possible to produce a book as interesting as that of Mr. Chapman about Northumberland, if only there were produced in each case the man combining, as Mr. Chapman combines, the abilities of sportsman, naturalist, and writer.

Mr. Chapman's "On Safari"—a capital title—must be numbered among the best books that have been written about African big game, and this although Mr. Chapman has not had one-tenth or one-hundredth part of the experience that many of the great African hunters have had. A few of these great African hunters—Gordon Cumming, Cornwallis Harris, Samuel Baker, Stigand, Arthur Neuman, and, above all others, Selous—have given us much that we wish to know concerning the huge or beautiful or formidable creatures of the plains, the forests, and the mountains. But the average big-game hunter writes a book about as interesting as a Baedeker, and nothing like as useful. I doubt if there is a less attractive type of literary output than an annotated game-bag, or record of slaughter, from which we are able to gather nothing of value as to the lives of the animals themselves, and very little even from the dreary account of the author's murderous prowess. Some of the books by the best men err in exasperating fashion owing to a morbid kind of modesty which makes the writer too self-conscious to tell frankly and fully what he himself has done. This is sometimes spoken of as a good trait, but it is not a good trait. It is not as repellent as conceit or vulgarity, separate or combined, or as that painful trait, the desire to be "funny;" but it is a very bad trait, nevertheless. If a hunter thinks he ought not to tell what he himself has done, then he had much better not write a book at all. There is scant use in his joining the inarticulate mob which Carlyle praised with such verbose insincerity and unveracity. If the hunter does write, and is a keen observer, he should remember that, if he is worth listening to at all, his listeners will be particularly interested in hearing of any noteworthy experience that has happened to him personally. Having just re-read Captain Stigand's otherwise admirable book, I am writing with a keen sense of personal injury, because, while from allusions in the book I gather that Captain Stigand was once tossed by a rhinoceros and once mauled by a lion, I am wholly unable to get any full and satisfactory information as to these thrilling incidents, and accordingly I feel just as I would feel if the last chapters had been omitted from "Guy Mannering," and Meg Merrilies barely mentioned. I wish a good hunting book to be as interesting as a good novel! I have read Patterson's "Man-eaters of Tsavo" again and again, just because the lions *were* man-eaters, and because Patterson killed them, and because (with evident accuracy and truthfulness) he gives all the details of his failures and of his ultimate success. I read the book, among other reasons, because it is interesting—just as "Nicholas Nickleby," and "The Murders of the Rue Morgue," and Macaulay's "Essays," and Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" are interesting. Of course a hunting book must be absolutely true, just as much so as a history; the quality of interest cannot

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supply the lack of accuracy; but unless the book has interest it is a poor book.

Mr. Chapman in "On Safari" puts before our eyes a vivid picture of the great game of East Africa, such as hardly any other writer, except the German Schilling, paints for us; and when we follow his hunts we do it with thorough sympathy and understanding, because, without useless detail, he yet tells us everything essential that happened, so that we can see it all with our eyes. We know just how the rhinoceros looked and how he acted; we see the hartebeest overcome by pride in his position as he leads the files of wildebeest down to the water; we know how the hunter himself feels on the march, in his different camps, and when he is breakfasting at dawn while his tent is being struck. Moreover, with pen and pencil Mr. Chapman brings before us pictures of many of the striking birds which are a delight to the eyes of the African hunter who loves nature. Mr. Chapman is a thorough sportsman. He is free from that besetting desire to make record bags [1] which is, to my mind, one of the most curious and unpleasant, and indeed unhealthy, developments of the otherwise excellent English sportsmanship; and what he preaches about the preservation of game and wild things could be preached with even more advantage in our own country than in his.

There are two or three specific points made by Mr. Chapman which are directly applicable to our needs over here. He speaks with proper condemnation, not only of what we would call the "game hog," but of the mere collector, the man who is not a naturalist at all, and who collects rare species as a professional stamp-collector would collect stamps, for sale, heedless of the fact that he may be doing irreparable harm. Game heads and antlers which represent merely the owner's money make that owner look absurd; trophies, save in rare cases when they are gifts, should be proofs of the owner's prowess. Here in America a dozen birds have vanished or their numbers have been so thinned out that they are on the point of vanishing. The passenger pigeon, paroquet, whooping crane, Eastern prairie hen, trumpeter swan, Labrador duck, and ivory-billed woodpecker are among them; and the butchery of terns and herons for "fun," or for woman's headgear, has been atrocious—I can use no other word. It would, of course, be as great an absurdity to stop all killing of game birds as to stop all killing of barnyard fowls; but it is no less an absurdity to kill beyond the point where they can reproduce themselves. Birds that are useless for the table and not harmful to the farm should always be preserved; and the more beautiful they are, the more carefully they should be preserved. They look a great deal better in the swamps and on the beaches and among the trees than they do on hats. There are certain species in certain localities which it is still necessary to collect; but no really rare bird ought to be shot save in altogether exceptional circumstances and for public museums, and the common birds (which of course should also be placed in public museums) are entirely out of place in private collections; and this applies as much to their eggs and nests as to their skins. The proper way to study these birds is to study them as Mabel Osgood Wright studies them; and we should all endeavor to preserve them in our own gardens and fields and woods, just as she has succeeded in preserving them.

Again, I cordially agree with what Mr. Chapman says about photography. He fully appreciates its great importance in the study of nature. The photographs of big game by Schilling, Dugmore, Kearton, Delamere; the photographs of wild birds by Kearton, Job, Findley, Frank T. Chapman, and many others, represent an immense addition to our knowledge. But it is a mistake to suppose that photographs can ever supply the place of good letterpress or of good pictures—pictures like those in Millais's "Breath from the Veldt." It is only under exceptional circumstances that photographs can be treated as in themselves an end; normally they are only a means to an end. As Mr. Chapman says, pictures of out-of-door life must be both accurate and artistic—qualities which were formerly held to be mutually exclusive.

Mr. Chapman appeals to those of us who are not past-masters in all branches

[1] But when among Spanish wild fowl Mr. Chapman could have afforded to be more moderate.

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of the difficult art of the wilderness hunter, because he takes pride in just the same modest feats in which we also take pride. For instance, Captain Stigand, who is a very exceptionally skillful hunter and hardy wilderness wanderer, expresses the utmost contempt for people who take any pride in killing game on the open plains; whereas to men of humbler powers it is comforting to their self-respect to find that that good hunter and fine naturalist ex-Governor Jackson, of British East Africa, devotes much space to the description and praise of precisely this open plains shooting.

Finally, Mr. Chapman's observations on natural history should be held up as an example to those writers who make observations only with the deliberate purpose of twisting them into the support of some theory. Mr. Chapman applies the doctrine of concealing coloration much more widely than I do, and I differ with him as regards some of the examples he gives in this matter, just as I differ with him as to certain of his observations on African big game—as, for instance, his belief that African game rarely lies down when resting, and his belief in the excessively dangerous character of the rhinoceros. But honest differences of opinion, honest differences in seeing and interpreting facts, are helps and not hindrances to getting at the truth.

Such differences of opinions, and conflicts in recorded facts, there must be, and it is right that there should be. What is essential is that they should be based on a desire actually to see facts and truthfully to record them. A thousand fantastic laboratory experiments about concealing coloration are not worth a single observation based on intelligent experience in the field, truthfully recorded and interpreted. The following remark by Mr. Chapman, in connection with shooting the great bustard, applies universally among the hunted as well as the hunters: "Immobility is tenfold more important than color. A pure white object that is quiescent is overlooked, where a clod of turf that *moves* attracts instant attention." So, in speaking of grouse and wild fowl, he acutely distinguishes between the period when they have dull-colored plumage patterns and seek and profit by concealment, and the period when they are in their full vigor, have advertising coloration patterns, and make no effort to hide. (I condense.) "During the second half of October a marked change will be observed in the habits of the moorland game and wild fowl. The grouse sit boldly conspicuous on the open ground. The mallard drakes, having acquired their glossy green heads and chestnut breasts, show up boldly on the open waters instead of skulking in reeds or sedge. All the strong wild birds, in fact, having attained their full feather and beauty, now assume the full measure of confidence—not to say defiance—that marks their winter habit. They no longer seek a delusive security in concealment. Early in the season such tactics were intelligible enough with immature poults, or with ragged old birds still in full molt. But with increasing strength their former devices are cast aside; they now sit bare and conspicuous on hillside, knowe, or lough, confident in their own keen instincts and powers of wing and eye to keep themselves beyond the reach of danger." All of which is commended to the prayerful consideration of the well-meaning but slightly absurd faddists who believe that the male mallards and wood ducks when in full winter or spring plumage are "concealingly colored." Many wading birds are concealingly colored at certain seasons, and at other seasons have a highly advertising coloration—the male often assuming such a coloration at the very time that it is most dangerous for him.

There is no more fascinating study than that of bird migration; and Mr. Chapman touches on the subject again and again, and he brings up one of the most difficult puzzles connected with the subject when he describes how, in many species of water birds, the young come down from their Arctic birthplaces in advance of their parents, and yet, although unguided, and never having been near the places before, appear in the exact haunts that their forebears have frequented for countless generations.

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THE ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION

BY READERS OF THE OUTLOOK

WE have received from a large number of correspondents letters of reply to the editorial in The Outlook of August 5 entitled "State-Wide Prohibition." In that editorial The Outlook expressed its disbelief in State-wide prohibition, and defined its own programme for legally dealing with the liquor traffic in the following words:

There is no one method equally available in all localities. A law which may work well in a rural population like that of Kansas might work very ill in a congested population like that of New York City. But the general principles which we believe experience indicates as hopeful for general application are as follows:

I. The treatment of alcohol as we treat gunpowder—as an extra-hazardous article of commerce, to be sold only under strict Government regulation.

II. A tax on sales sufficient to make the traffic pay a much larger share than it now pays of the financial burden which it imposes on the community.

III. A much smaller number of places per capita permitted to sell than are now permitted to sell.

IV. Such sale to be under police supervision and regulation, preferably exercised by the State authorities.

V. Local option; that is, power given to the locality to prohibit the sale altogether. The locality may be a town, or a county, or an excise district. The essential matter is that it should be of such size and homogeneity that the public sentiment which prohibits the sale can enforce the prohibition.

VI. Such local option should be exercised by the permanent residents—leaseholders and taxpayers—to prevent colonization, and should be exercised in elections held every two or three years.

To publish all the letters received was wholly out of the question. The alternative presented to us was to select one or two of the strongest and publish those; or to select from the letters what appeared to us to be the strongest arguments for prohibition presented by the letters, and give them all in a series of extracts to our readers. This last is the course we decided to pursue. These pages are devoted, therefore, to the prohibitionists' arguments for prohibition as presented to us by the advocates of that policy. The only answer which we attempt is contained in extracts given at the close of this article from two letters written by opponents of the prohibitory policy, giving reasons why they do not believe in it.—THE EDITORS.

The liquor evil manifests no abatement. The cause is not that the liquor element is too powerful, or that it brooks no restraint. It is not because public sentiment does not demand that a more effectual check be imposed on the liquor traffic. But public sentiment uncrystallized avails but little. W. W. B.

The principle of local option is being sustained by many able persons. But that fact should not be held as conclusive evidence that it is a proper principle to apply to the liquor evil, or that its application to that evil is likely to be satisfying.

African slavery was upheld by persons of the highest sanctity of character and splendor of talents. Yet the consensus of opinion now is that slavery was wrong, and also that those who defended it were wrong.

The Outlook defines local option thus: "Power given to the locality to prohibit the sale [of liquor] altogether."

Unfortunately, however, local option gives to the locality another power which greatly modifies the importance of the one specified.

Local option relegates the power whereby a locality may decide for itself whether the liquor evil shall be prohibited or maintained through recurrent elections; thus not only making a football of a moral principle, but rendering the moral status of the liquor traffic conditional upon popular vote. It would indeed be interesting to know why, if local option be adjudged a correct principle to apply to one evil, it should not also be adjudged an equally correct principle to apply to other evils. Why not advocate its application to the evil of gambling or polygamy? W. W. B.

You cannot see the analogy between murder and the sale of intoxicants, for (as

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you say) murder is always wrong, while the other is not. But we prohibitionists insist that selling liquor for beverage purposes is always wrong; while I might direct you to places where local thought declares that what we call murder is not always wrong. When, then, any State determines that the liquor business is wrong, and always wrong, then it has not only the right but the duty to prohibit. G. M. B.

Local option is available only in the smaller cities and rural districts and could not carry in the large cities (our dens of crime, as every social student knows). Shall the good people of these cities not have the help of the moral people in other sections of the same commonwealth? Do these moral people have no rights?

W. S. L.

There really seems to be but one way in which the liquor problem can be solved, and that is for the Federal Government to prohibit the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in all the States and Territories. N. W. B.

It seems to me that you might have added two more general statements to the six you have laid down, which would simplify the cause of prohibition greatly.

1. The General Government to pass a law forbidding the common carriers of our country taking liquors of all kinds into prohibition territory.

2. The Government of the United States to go forever out of the liquor business, *i.e.*, cease granting licenses in prohibition territory.

My experience of some years in North Dakota has led me to see that the failure of prohibition to prohibit arrives almost entirely from these two sources.

R. T. G.

You say prohibition professes to prohibit when it does not. Is not this a mere play on words? No intelligent prohibitionist, I doubt whether even the party men of that name, would claim that prohibition prohibits. The term is used in a twofold sense. It points to a result impossible, to be sure, under present conditions, but always to be striven for and as nearly realized as the balance of power between good and evil permits. The term also describes what we believe to be at present the most effective method for approximating this result.

G. C. C.

We have waited a good many years for some solution of the liquor question. Nothing has yet been offered that has done anything like as good work as prohibition, even though it has not been fully enforced. Difficulties of enforcement and control, of bribery and corruption in administration, are not lessened when you leave prohibition and seek relief in any form of license yet devised.

C. N. G.

One sentence strikes me as being near the foundation of all the excuses offered by those who believe the liquor traffic an evil and yet are opposed to State-wide prohibition, and it is this: "Legal local option has its disadvantages; but it is better than illegal local option." What! Shall we submit to a local vote of each ward, precinct, township, city, town, county, or assembly district, whether men shall have the right to spit in public halls or public conveyances, whether indecent literature and pictures shall be published and sold, whether gambling shall be allowed, whether the bawdy-house shall be permitted, simply because there is now "illegal local option" touching these evils?

Certainly people ought to be educated not to do these evil things, but the public deserves some protection from those who are not so educated. Will it help matters any to grant a privilege to do evil because the evil-doer persists in doing it without a granted privilege? S. W. H.

High license has never lessened the evils of the traffic, but, on the contrary, has aggravated them by making the vice of public dram-drinking more respectable and holding out a larger bribe to blind the eyes of the community. Local option has never been strictly enforced, even in homogeneous communities. My own experience in such communities tends to confirm this fact. "Police supervision and regulation" have always failed. More violations of the liquor law take place in communities where there is strict supervision than in State-wide prohibition terri-

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tory. I hazard the assertion, after a few months' residence in this city, that there is more illegal selling of intoxicants in St. Louis than in any half-dozen prohibition cities put together. The traffic being legalized, illicit selling attracts but little notice. In wet weather pools of water in the streets cause no comment; whereas in a drought they would attract instant attention and call forth remarks.

W. G. J.

The great trouble with your plan is that it has been tried and found to have all the trouble that prohibition has. High taxation, limited number of saloons, and regulation have been tried in several places in which I have lived, and all are subject to the strictures you make against "State-wide prohibition." What we call "blind tigers" in Georgia were run in Savannah as freely under the old system of license and regulation as they are now. The proof of their existence is shown in the revenue licenses issued. More limited State revenue licenses were issued than were State, county, and city licenses. The regulations against Sunday selling, selling to minors, selling late at night, and prohibiting women in saloons, were all steadily violated. If violation of law is a condemnation, your policy is condemned for Georgia, for "regulation did not regulate."

A. M. W.

The majority has nothing to do with a moral question. A good law safeguarding the weak must be enforced heroically. In such a case the State is only a locality larger grown in a good cause.

The entire Nation should deal with moral issues and with matters touching human health and citizenship. America would not tolerate human slavery in any of its States. It should enact the same laws for every State in the matter of divorce, in the white slave traffic, in the liquor trade, which debauches morals and increases poverty, insanity, and degeneracy. There is a large number of men in America who will buy intoxicants if they can, even though they take the money from wife and children, breaking their hearts by sorrow and shame. Such men should be wards of the State; and no class of men should be allowed to sell the drink that makes good citizens into incapables. This is a National problem. Local option is better than no law. State prohibition is better still; and the best is National and Constitutional prohibition. This can be secured when every State of the Union has State-wide prohibition.

A. W. L.

You hope that prohibitionists and "temperance men" in favor of license in Texas will now get together and work together. Men who favor legalizing saloons because prohibition laws are violated are not going to vote against the party they really belong to, the saloon party, and it is there they will be found until they become temperance men worth while.

W. E. D.

The Outlook declares that "the degradation . . . caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors cannot be estimated." The word "excessive" evidently is the key to The Outlook's position. If it is the excessive use only of alcoholic drinks that does harm, then the sensible policy is to moderate their use, and as a means to this end to restrict their sale. Those, however, who have access to the newer information on the subject are convinced that all use of alcohol as a beverage is excessive. They deny absolutely The Outlook's contention that society should "not try to prevent all sale of liquor, because the use of liquor is not necessarily always wrong." Even in the most limited quantities, as a drink, it works havoc to the user, and perpetuates its consequences in the most appalling ways to the innocent offspring of the "moderate" drinker. As Professor Gruber, of Munich, declares, "Nothing too bad can be said about alcohol."

A. H. G.

But how can the average man habitually exercise self-control when he is constantly taking into his system that which tends to undermine the thing he would build up? How foolish of a tree to say: "This worm may gnaw at my heart, but it is so insignificant I will ignore it, and strike my roots deeper, and bind myself to the solid earth, from which I will never be moved."

W. G. J.

If it is right to prohibit by law the overwork of children and the abuse of

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women, then it is right to have prohibitory laws against trading upon the ignorance or weakness of men.

No locality, whether town, State, or Republic, has a right to legislate against the health, the liberty, and the morals of men. It is American to recognize that human rights are above those of rulers.

A. W. L.

The parallel drawn by The Outlook between the prohibition of the liquor traffic, the abolition of slavery, and the abolition of private property is specious. We may pass by the moral aspects of the question as too incalculable, however real and important, to admit of exact discussion. But from the economic standpoint the case is clear.

Slavery is economic waste. No society built economically on slave labor can successfully maintain itself, other things being equal, in competition with one built on free labor. The South was just as high-minded, morally sincere, earnest, and self-sacrificing as the North. Lincoln acknowledged frankly that the men on either side read the same Bible and prayed to the same God. The superiority of the North was economic because slavery was wasteful, degrading and weakening the South beyond repair in the economic race with the North.

The same reasoning applies to the liquor traffic. The liquor traffic represents net economic waste. It is the prolific cause of two of society's greatest burdens—poverty and crime. And The Outlook admits that the moral devastation far outweighs the economic waste. If slavery and the liquor traffic represent economic waste, how does the case stand with the institution of private property? Has the principle of private property wasted and dissipated the economic forces and resources of society generally? Has it diminished immeasurably its productive capacity? There are doubtless certain evils incident to private property; but if, according to our ablest economists, the institution of private property is in its natural effects beneficial, it cannot for a moment be put in the same category with slavery and the liquor traffic.

It is this fundamental economic difference which is decisive as between regulation and prohibition. If any social or economic institution is, in its natural tendencies and effects, beneficial, with certain evils only incident thereto, then, manifestly, regulation is the method indicated and intrinsically suited to deal with these evils; but if any social or economic institution is naturally and overwhelmingly productive of economic waste and ruin, as the liquor traffic is, to say nothing of its moral and political consequences, then prohibition is surely the method indicated to deal with it. Causes naturally productive of good results may require government regulation to prevent incidental evils. But causes which are fraught with pernicious consequences so vast to society, so completely at war with all its fundamental interests, as the liquor traffic has been, call, not for regulation, but for destruction. Authority to do this is a logical sequence of the Nation's or the State's right of self-preservation.

G. C. C.

Has the State any moral right or duty to give legal sanction to a recognized moral evil?

R. H. C.

I find that Maine has had prohibition for a great many years, and that every resident under fifty years of age never saw an open legalized saloon in Maine. This means something. . . . Psychology does not teach that such can be the condition and no effect flow from it.

C. S. M.

You observe that these evils (of the liquor traffic) are "so great and so patent that the liquor dealers themselves are beginning to demand reform." That they desire reform is true, but their desire is in direct ratio to their fear of the prohibition movement. The good people of Tennessee, for example, have had, since they outlawed the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, proposals from the pro-liquorites to reinstate the liquor traffic on a reform basis. The reforms proposed by them are substantially the same as the programme which you propose as a substitute for prohibition. I am not a little surprised at your failure to search for the cause of the non-enforcement of the prohibition laws. . . . Prohibition does not prohibit because the Federal Government, for a monetary consideration, grants to a citizen of one sovereign State per-

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mission to violate the laws of another sovereign State—laws, too, that have been sustained by the Supreme Courts of the States and of the United States. That the views advocated by you would not go far towards curtailing the liquor traffic is evidenced by the way they are received by the liquorites. While this letter was being prepared, a liquor organ, published in Chattanooga, printed your editorial in full. H. B. C.

TWO REJOINDERS

A letter was published recently by you, written by a minister living in the State of Maine, and referring to the subject of prohibition. I believe the letter to be erroneous in its statement. It is not a fact that the selling of liquor in Maine is confined to the slums, or to the underworld; on the other hand, it is well known that in the cities liquor can be bought openly and freely, and this fact is acknowledged by the lawmakers. The writer knows of one of Maine's prominent cities where a well-equipped bar is openly and notoriously maintained in the leading hotel. The writer has listened to many conversations there (Augusta) during the last year about the prohibition law in the State Constitution. Many respectable men and good citizens would like to see the law annulled. Many equally respectable men and good citizens hope to see the law retained. The arguments for both sides of the question have their merits. Theoretically, the persons who would like to see the present law annulled seem to be correct from the point of view that, by abolishing the present law, the State of Maine would cease from being a hypocrite; but what is to happen if the law is abolished? The law, as it stands now, is constitutional and not statutory, and it is claimed by certain legislators that there is nothing in the present statutes to mitigate the evils of intemperance if the constitutional law is voted out of existence. Many intelligent men claim that if the State of Maine would enact statutory laws patterned after the Massachusetts laws of local option, it would be much better to have the present constitutional law abolished, but under the present system they think it would be better not to annul this law. H. K. R.

The impossibility of prohibition is shown conclusively by the fact that all men go up in the air—be they prohibitionists or anti-prohibitionists, be they ministers or laymen—if you suggest that prohibitory laws, if adopted at all, should not only prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, but should prohibit the purchase, possession, and use of such beverages; and this because no man is willing to have the law prohibit him, however anxious he may be for it to prohibit others.

As long as people are free to buy and use liquor, it will be made and sold; and until a large majority of the people are willing to vote in favor of prohibiting the purchase, possession, and use of liquor, it is idle to adopt laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale, because such laws will be nullified, as they are to-day, by ninety per cent of the very people who vote for them.

We have prohibition, so called, in over one-half of this country geographically, and we have had hundreds and thousands of so-called temperance campaigns, and these campaigns have cost in the aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars, and they have brought about the most unfortunate divisions in society, turning father against son and brother against brother, they have resulted in the destruction of millions of private property without compensation, they have destroyed in the aggregate hundreds of millions of revenues, and they have developed, as no other movement has ever developed, a disregard for law in our various States; and yet, when we refer to the records—the records that are indisputable—to discover the fruits of this long-drawn-out and most expensive agitation, we find that the per capita consumption of whisky and beer has not decreased, but, on the contrary, it has increased in proportions as remarkable as the increase of the so-called dry territory.

Fifteen years ago our per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages, carefully figured in proportion to our population at that time, was about fifteen gallons, whereas to-day it figures close to twenty-three gallons; and if this agitation is continued along the present lines, and if the larger proportion of the people are com-

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pelled to do what the people in States like Kansas, Oklahoma, Maine, Georgia, and North Carolina are doing—that is, keep a supply of liquor in every home—this per capita consumption will undoubtedly become larger in the future. T. M. G.

CA' CANNY AND SPEEDING UP

THE NEW SOLUTION OF TWO OLD PROBLEMS

BY GEORGE FREDERIC STRATTON

IT is generally acknowledged that the past decade has placed the United States in the front rank, and a little in advance of the front rank, of the world's manufactures, if building and equipment only are considered. If the human equation is considered, no such advantage has been gained.

For years, directors, managers, and superintendents have devoted every energy, resource, and expenditure to improvements of buildings and machinery. Compared with the workshops of a quarter-century back, modern factories are marvels of comfort, sanitation, cleanliness, good lighting, and good temperature. In those qualities they will bear comparison with even the modern great department store. And the equipment is as finely studied and selected. Two-thirds of the vast number of patents granted each year are for factory equipment, machines, tools, or appliances; and the managers have been eager to test any improvement, and, if it shows a percentage of superiority, will throw any preceding machine on to the scrap-heap, even if it has been in use only one year. Even a small decrease in the power required to drive it will often place a machine on the floor where a heavier-running one stood.

But even in the plants where buildings and machinery are the pride of the entire trade, the workmen receive no such careful analyzation and determined efforts at improvement. The machine is watched, tested, adjusted, and developed; but the man behind the machine is told to go ahead, and he goes ahead, just as he absolutely thinks best or wisest for himself. The control of the superintendent over him simply extends to a discharge slip, with the consequent necessity to hire another man, who will have the same general estimate of his own interests, whatever his capabilities may be.

The manager of one of the great automobile factories, during a discussion of the necessity for increased facilities which he insisted would have to be provided to meet the increasing demand, made the following statement of conditions:

"Our present buildings and equipment are undoubtedly large enough to do at least twenty-five per cent more work; but the men don't work up to it; nor can we change them off for men who will work up to it, for such men cannot be obtained."

And in corroboration of that, Mr. Harrington Emerson, an engineer who has had a large and varied experience as a factory adjuster and expert, says that the total factory buildings and equipment of the country are capable of thirty per cent greater output than is being obtained, providing the men were handled as scientifically and as individually as the machines.

The primary causes of the non-development of the workman are the trade unions and the semi-military system of scheduling wages; and the two causes are so closely involved that both the employers and the unions have comforted themselves with the belief that they are each having their own way to some extent. A trade union decides that thirty cents an hour shall be the minimum wage. The employer conforms to that, with the intimation that it shall not only be the minimum but the maximum. Each party considers that it has scored a point; one fixing the maximum, the other the minimum; whereas, deep

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down in the underlying and unseen influencing of conditions, it is some unknown and second-rate workman—say, Brown—who arranges the whole matter, for Brown sets the pace which actually determines the earnings. Smith, who works alongside of Brown, turns out the same number of articles each day that Brown does, although, with his brighter brain, his greater energy, and his superior dexterity, he could easily turn out from twenty-five to forty per cent more. And the ten or fifteen hundred dollar machine which Smith uses is, on account of this standardization of wages and men, standardized down to the output set by Brown. It is using as much power, as much shop-room, as much heat and light, and as much general expense in insurance, taxes, interest, and supervision, as if it were being run up to Smith's full capacity.

Smith will not work up to his capacity—adopting the policy often expressively described in the Scotch phrase "Ca' canny"—because he knows, by every day of his factory experience, that he cannot get one cent per hour higher rate than the union or the management has established as standard. On the other hand, the management prefers to emphasize its disapproval of any such thing as a union rate by devoting twenty, thirty, or fifty per cent more capital to an increase of buildings and equipment, rather than obtain the required increase of production by paying quick and time-economizing workers all they can earn, and thereby overrunning the union scale.

A shoe manufacturer of some leaning towards paternalism had encouraged the formation of a social and improvement club among his employees. At one of the early meetings he met with them and addressed them on self-improvement. He pointed out the means and touched upon the rewards, declaring that in every factory, store, and office in the country, searchlights were being used to discover good men. At the close of his address he invited questions on the subject, and a gray-haired mechanic responded:

"I should like to ask if the purpose of that searchlight is not almost always to put the good men back into the ordinary ranks and keep them there. Six months ago the piece-workers in the cutting-room were urged to do their level best. Orders were piling up, and the other departments were depending on the cutting-room. Those fellows let themselves out. They worked to the limit, and their pay-checks went up accordingly. A month afterwards you made a horizontal cut in the piece-work prices. Your searchlight had showed up the fast men, and as soon as they were found, they had to hold that fast gait in order to make the same pay as they were making before. Good men are not advertising themselves for that kind of reception. They prefer to stay hid; and they do!"

Some day, when the history of industrial progress is written, that quiet but scathing speech of a workingman will be found to have had an influence towards the coming change in labor conditions that no address of the most profound and enthusiastic political economist has ever effected. The influence it has already effected will be related a little further along. It will more strongly define his position if a great working example is first shown of the conditions he deplores.

It is—the present tense is used advisedly—in a great plant for the manufacture of machines, small and large. Eight thousand hands are employed, and, although a large proportion of them are on piece-work, and, it being an open shop, are not restricted by any union regulations, the output is far below the normal capacity of the plant. With two or three exceptions, the foremen admit this frankly to intimate friends. The undeviating policy of the management is to abide by a schedule of wages which must not be exceeded. The rate varies according to the departments. In some it is twenty-two cents per hour, others twenty-five cents, and the highest is thirty cents. A clerk in the pay department is detailed to watch all weekly earnings of the piece-workers, and if men in any department run above the standard rate, a cut in the piece-work price quickly follows, with the natural, the inevitable result, that the bright, active, dexterous workers curtail their efforts and the output, because they know that every extra exertion is met by a reduction which will prevent the earnings from going above the established schedule.

There are eight hundred girls em-

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ployed, all on piece-work, and the established limit with them is fourteen cents an hour; and with them the conditions are the same as with the men. Instead of all being of equal capacity, equal energy, and equal ambition, as is theoretically assumed by the military principles of the management, they vary as much in their work as any such number of human beings in any condition of life always vary. Some are unable, even with steady industry, to reach the fourteen-cent mark, and they receive, of course, only what they earn. Others are fully capable of earning that sum and more. One girl informed me that many of her roommates could earn their dollar and forty cents (ten hours' work) in seven hours.

"But," she exclaimed, "if we did that we should be cut down to a price where we'd have to work like little fiends to make what we're making now! And, worse than that, the poor girls, who can't get the hang of the work so as to do it as quick as us, would have to take the same cut, and they'd only be making three or three and a half a week. No speeding up for us!"

For the class of labor employed these wages are not unfair. It is the system of awarding them that is unfair—as unfair to the stockholders as to the operatives. Fifteen million dollars have been expended on that plant, and its earnings are fully twenty-five per cent less than they should be on account of the failure to reinforce good capacity, in a large proportion of the workers, with eager willingness.

I am unable to state whether the manager clearly understands the conditions, but it seems incredible that he should not; although it is true that there are phases of operation that are often more securely hidden from the manager than from the humblest operative. Of course it is impossible for him to know who, among eight thousand hands, are quick, intelligent, and capable workers, and who are poor. Up to this time the only method of handling operatives in all factories, be their number one hundred or ten thousand, is an adaptation of the army system: every man in the ranks to receive the same pay, the only chance for increase being an accompaniment to promotion to foremanship or sub-foremanship.

In strict union shops the results are precisely the same—a certain restriction of production by the best hands, although the causes of those results are different. The employer has to pay the union rate—day or piece work; and in order that the union scale may hold an appearance of reasonableness in that rate, the men are under each other's surveillance of their individual efforts. Any output above the normal subjects the man to warning from his lodge, followed by expulsion if he persists.

"We are organized for mutual benefit and protection," said a labor leader. "And we do not propose that twenty-five men shall do thirty men's work, using up five other men's jobs, when those men are perhaps walking the streets looking for work."

Almost all managers see that restriction of production exists, and in many large factories detectives (factory spotters) are employed to ferret out the true conditions. From a machinist who was engaged by the Pinkerton Detective Agency to act as a spotter I have received a copy of instructions:

Report weekly on the following:

Are the men satisfied? If dissatisfied, about what? Is there a basis for dissatisfaction? Is there any employee habitually causing dissatisfaction? Who are the shirkers? How do they deceive the foreman and the superintendent? Is there any favoritism? Is there any waste of material?

Do the machines run to capacity? Are there any surplus men in the shop? Are machines in good order? Are men losing time because of lack of system in keeping tools? Is the foreman competent? Are the various machines giving as good results as you have seen in other shops? Are the sanitary conditions good or bad? Are the men employed sober and industrious as compared with other shops? Do the men quit work before the whistle blows to wash up? Do they report for work on time? Report all instances of loyalty or disloyalty occurring in the shops.

In rooms where piece-work system is used, learn the prices on various pieces. Ascertain maximum number of pieces that can be turned out by capable men per hour and per day. Watch favoritism in assignments. Are foremen or employees cautioning men against larger output to prevent present price-cutting?

Under ordinary considerations it would appear that the foremen are in a position to detect any restriction of output (and they are), and should be able to correct it

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(which they are not). Every foreman has learned by experience that he may argue, threaten, and insist—and do it all in vain. He has fifty, a hundred, or two hundred hands to watch, while every one of those hands has only one foreman to watch. The foreman may be, and probably is, brighter and keener than any other man in the shop, but he never is, and never will be, brighter and keener than the combined alertness of fifty or a hundred men. And when he has detected any restriction of output, his only resource is to discharge the guilty parties, who are probably a fair proportion of the whole force. This must be followed by engaging new men, and repeated and unvarying experience has shown that the new men are absolutely the same as the old; just as bright or dull, just as quick or slow, and always just as keenly alive to their own interests and the general interests of their shopmates.

Nor is this tremendous difficulty of the foremen often understood or appreciated by the managers. In one department of the factory just cited, a foreman had made unusual efforts, by discharge, to obtain a crew of first-class men, but his output still remained unsatisfactory. His explanations were met by the manager with harsh denunciation. "You've got eighty men there, and it's your duty to get eighty men's work out of them. If you can't, some one else must try."

There is another condition which should be noted here. No matter whether the shop is under union or non-union operation, the workman who pushes ahead, who, ambitious to make a record, calls into play all his energy and dexterity, is instantly expostulated with by his fellow-workmen. He is informed of the numerous experiences of others who have found that such effort resulted in the reduction of the rates, putting less capable men down to starvation wages. If he persists, his personal discomfort and the thwarting of his efforts, by means which all workmen understand, will soon drive him from the shop.

These are the conditions with which almost every factory manager, whether under open or closed shop policy, is confronted. They mean, in effect, that the factory land, buildings, and machinery all over this country are turning out from twenty to forty per cent less than their capacity. These percentages have been found by experienced factory equipment experts—Emerson, Gantt, Taylor, and others—who have in the past few years been actively engaged in making reports on capacities. Added to these shortages are also the shortages of the proper results of the expense charges—power, insurance, light, heat, interest on plant, repairs, and supervision, the total of which is just as high when the factory output is only sixty or seventy per cent as when it is one hundred per cent.

All of these matters are elemental conditions which cannot be changed by any policy or system as long as human nature is dominant in man. Students of economics may theorize on what should be; they may deplore the lack of principle in a man who agrees to work for so much per hour or so much per piece, and then refrains from making his best exertions. That is theory, admirable but not practicable. The condition is that the man finds that every exertion that puts him ahead of the other fellows is denounced by his union, or, if he is not a union man, it is so far ignored or overlooked by his employer as to receive absolutely no reward greater than that given to the slow, unambitious, and deftless worker alongside of him. He is No. 697, his neighbor is No. 698. They are simply numbers with a common value, not individuals with recognized individualities, and they are on the same wage schedule, fixed either by the union, or by the manager, who in all probability would not know either one of them by sight under any circumstances.

No improvement towards securing a normal output from expensive plants can be made without a change in those conditions. Both the managers and the unions are fully alive to that, but, as usual, their points of view differ. The union says: "Our rate is the minimum living rate at which any ordinary man ought to be paid. If you have a better than ordinary man, you should pay him more." The employer says: "If I have to pay every Tom, Dick, and Harry the rate you fix, and Harry is a better man than Tom, he'll have to take the same pay, so as to average up Tom's poor work."

In an interview with Mr. John F. Tobin,

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the President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who has gained the respect of the manufacturers for his tactful, diplomatic, and repressive management of one of the most turbulent unions, he presented his view of these conditions:

"The statement so frequently made that the workman restricts production is incorrect, if we look below the surface. The opposite is the truth, because the limit is practically set by the employers. We insist upon a minimum of wages, and the employer calls it the maximum. Let a man, however expert and rapid, exceed that maximum and the rate is cut. That is where restriction of production occurs. If you damp your fires when the gauge reads ninety pounds, would you blame the boiler for not making steam up to one hundred and twenty pounds? The employer refuses to recognize the right of a high-grade man to a better income than the merely average man by refusing to maintain the prices when the good man runs above what is set as maximum earnings. We believe that the average man should have a fair living wage, while the abnormally good operator should do better, but the employer forces them all to the same level. In that respect restriction of production does occur, because the good man will not do that which cuts some slices off the loaf of the average man, without benefiting himself."

"And so," as Mr. Dooley says, "there yez ar-re!"

Harking back to that shoe manufacturer, we find that his employee's criticisms bore results: a drastic change in shop conditions which enormously increased profits as well as wages. A week after the employer had been so audaciously confronted by the viewpoint of the workman, he called a meeting of all his employees, sixty in number. At that meeting he frankly and genially stated that he thought the workman's point was well taken, and he exhibited a contract which he had signed, binding himself for two years to make no changes in rates established by the union. But he declared that he should expect and insist that every operative would run his machine to its best output each and every day, adding that, no matter how high their wages ran, he would stick by his contract.

They knew him to be a man of absolute fidelity to his word, so they accepted his contract and his conditions with cheers. At the end of the first year the output of that sixty-man shop was equal to the normal output of one hundred men in any of the numerous neighboring factories, and the wages increased in proportion. His new policy attracted the most expert of workmen, so that, as the distinction between his good men and poor ones became brilliantly evident, without the aid of any searchlight, but through the simple figures on the pay-checks, he was able to substitute high-grade men for low grade.

In addition to the large increase in the profits without any increase in capitalization for buildings or machinery, he was doing forty per cent more business at no greater expense than when he was operating under the old policy. He had individualized his men, and throughout the entire world, in every realm of industry, commerce, science, art, and politics, nothing has ever developed the finest traits of ability, energy, ambition, initiative, and all-round character as effectively as individualization.

That manufacturer afterwards said that the denunciation by his workman of the old moth-eaten system of buying labor was the same to him as switching on an arc lamp in a dark room. Before he reached his home that evening his determination was fixed to try out the new plan of paying for what he got—no matter what the outside of the package said. Here is his crystallized summary of the condition, which applies equally and forcibly to every factory organization in the country, in fact in the whole world:

"In buying labor, I had been acting as if I'd been buying leather by the bale and turning it into the shop by the bale, without any sorting out for quality and without any test of the quantity I got. It was a bale and went through as a bale—good, bad, or indifferent. Under this new plan I pay for the quality of every skin and for the amount of the finished product I get from it."

In addition to the gratifying increase on the right side of his ledger, this employer found, to his surprise, that he had become absolutely independent of the union. His men, all union members at first, were

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fiercely warned against their unusual outputs. Other manufacturers, it was asserted, would begin to harry their operatives to meet those outputs without any corresponding increase in pay. But his workmen were getting the increase—fat, substantial increase—and they snapped their fingers at their union, and said that there was more money in individuality than in the hard-pan level of humdrum workmen.

Although this wonderfully effective method of getting the very best out of men as well as out of machines was entirely new to the men of this small plant, there had been, for some time before, a quiet development of a similar system in the construction and repair shops of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Mr. Harrington Emerson, the engineer before mentioned, devised the system and was engaged by the president to put it in thorough operation.

The system, in its broadest outlines, consists of standardizing work and its worth, instead of the old abortive attempts to standardize men and wages. Every operation in the shops was subjected to careful expert estimate of the time required for its performance by an average workman. After these estimates had been made and recorded the men were told that they were to be credited with one-half the time saved on any job, the company gaining the saving of the other half. Thus, a man on the hourly rate of forty cents, working on a job the standard time for which is ten hours, and finishing up in six hours, has saved four hours. He is credited with eight hours' work; his net earning for his six hours' time being three dollars and twenty cents, or thirty-three and one-third per cent higher than his regular day rate.

Two years after the installation of this system the accurately kept statistics showed the following figures: The average increase of the pay of all the men was twenty-four per cent. The decrease in the cost of production was thirty-six per cent, and the increase in the shop output was fifty-seven per cent. Forty per cent of the men had earned twenty-five per cent increase or better. One man earned one hundred and five per cent above his normal wage. Four men, who were paid normal wages, were sixty-four per cent below the efficiency point, doing only one-third of what they should have done.

The whispered reports of those astounding figures soon caused the more progressive factory managers to sit up and take notice; and although most of them have, up to the present time, continued holding hands with the old methods, they have been making eyes at the reports of those who have tried the effect of individualizing their men. In one such plant the increase in wages is 22 per cent, increase of output 53 per cent, and decrease of cost of production 36 per cent. In another plant the output has increased 27 per cent, the wages 14 per cent, and the decrease in cost of production 17 per cent. In a third, wages ran up 24 per cent, cost of production went down 36 per cent, and the output increased 57 per cent.

Those figures carry their own comment, but it is well to emphasize the astounding benefit that will ensue to the whole country if every manufacturing plant and workshop arrives at a point where it can meet the natural increase in demand for its product, up to forty or fifty per cent, without calling for and wasting capital on a corresponding increase of buildings and machinery. Broadly, in its beneficial possibilities, this would be parallel with a system which would double all crops on the present acreage of the country, and that without increasing the cost of tillage.

In his recent address upon the remarkable results of this advance in business methods and management, Mr. Emerson said:

"Because the better men are rewarded for their greater skill and industry; because the check on every operation permits the correction of any condition that is detrimental to the worker; because it also permits, infallibly, the detection of incompetent, listless men, it is possible, month by month, to move the efficiency line forward. Competitors do not know enough to pay as much for the best men, who therefore remain as an asset, growing yearly more valuable. Competitors do not know enough to correct bad conditions or promptly to eliminate incompetent men, so they continue to run the shops with an efficiency of sixty per cent or less, when one hundred to one hundred and twenty per cent is attainable."

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MRS. LLEWELYN JONES'S SISTER

BY JEANNETTE MARKS

UNABLE to get her sister's attention, for Mrs. Llewelyn Jones had just left the breakfast-table with the air of one who had spent too long a time there consuming toast and tea, Megan Thomas reflected bitterly upon that unwritten law of chance which had made her sister a "star," and all the formerly satisfactory family life impossible. Llewelyn Jones himself, uncommonly tired and chilled by the damp of the early September morning, poured out another cup of coffee for good cheer, and looked sympathetically across at his handsome young sister-in-law. They had never yet indulged in what could be called conspiracy, but their point of view was much alike, and that was a comfort.

"Her thoughts are elsewhere," he said, apologizing for his wife, as she disappeared with a trance-like gait through the dining-room doorway.

"Aye," snapped Megan, "are they ever any place else but elsewhere?"

"She's *goin'* to have a conference with the young American minister who is here at the Eisteddfod,"[1] came the explanation.

"Well, I'm wantin' to ask about the Eisteddfod, an' I've asked her ten questions, an' each time she's mumbled somethin' that showed she wasn't listenin'. Some day I shall go mad or run away."

Poor Llewelyn Jones poured out still another cup of coffee for himself; he felt his young sister's loneliness keenly, almost as keenly as his own. This was the third dosage of coffee which he had taken, and for the moment it seemed to raise his spirits to the point of speech.

"She's not thinkin' of the Eisteddfod at all, Megan. She's longin', through that young man, to bring the Revival to the Americans."

Megan, who detested coffee, had no artificial whip to help her wounded spirits to get their wings again, and grumbled on, "The Revival! Does she *ever* think of anything but that? Of course I shall sing in the Eisteddfod chorus, but I'm thinkin' of enterin' for the contralto solos. An' I'm wantin' to know would sister mind?"

"Mind?"

"Well, I don't suppose she'd know I was doin' it, whatever, until some one else told her I was, or she saw it published in the newspapers."

What Megan did not say was that while she sang the solo, if she did, she would be Megan Thomas, plain Megan Thomas, with no light borrowed from the "star," her sister. Of late she had had an almost frenzied feeling, as if she should lose her mind if she couldn't cease being her sister's sister and be herself for a little while. Only to be satisfied that she *was* herself, to be able to tie her shoestring in public, laugh, cry, quarrel, and love, out of the limelight of her sister's greatness! That had become the dream of all her days, and the Eisteddfod solos one aid toward its possible realization.

To have been Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister! Dear people, to have been Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister would be to have had tourists in Conway stop, as their guide pointed you out, whispering behind an honest Welsh hand, "Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister, Brynteg!" Then followed a *sotto voce* colloquy, and aloud, "Aye, indeed!" and on they went to the next relic, the Castle, or Plas Mawr, or something else which, together with Mrs. Llewelyn Jones, raised Conway above the insignificance of the ordinary Welsh town. To have been Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister was to have even your own caller rap on the door and ask, "Is Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister in?" Not, mind you, "Is Miss Megan Thomas in?" but, "Is Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister in?" It was to open the Welsh morning newspaper and see in staring headlines: "The Star of the Revival, Mrs. Llewelyn Jones, Brynteg, speaks at Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerchwyrndrobwlltysiliogogogoch," which you may abbreviate to Llanfair P. G., for every one else does.

To have been Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister meant that, when you went on a holiday, people were likely to point you out, and converse in this fashion: "They

[1] Welsh national festival of poetry and song.

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say 'tis the sister of Mrs. Llewelyn Jones, Brynteg."

"Dear people, Mrs. Jones, Brynteg, has a sister, whatever! How very interestin'! A *sister*, ye say? Does she look like her sister?"

"Aye; well, *no*, not like her sister. Her sister's a grand *saintly* lookin' woman."

For all the world, is it not, as if they might have expected her to have a cassowary or an emu? But anything so common as a sister? Impossible!

And if you had been Megan Thomas, wouldn't you have liked to stamp a foot and say, "Aye, a sister, a S-I-S-T-E-R to Mrs. Llewelyn Jones, whatever! She has 'em."

But the eager, unabashed stare would have continued, although by this time they would surely have discovered that Megan was neither cassowary nor emu, but just a boyish young woman, who much objected to being stared at, and who considered that, even if she was blood kin to the Star of the Revival, she was not therefore herself an astral body, and to be inspected.

To have been Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister was frequently to look up from the luncheon or supper table and realize that some one was gazing in at the window—a tourist searching for Mrs. Llewelyn Jones, presumably; to have almost every twig of your privet hedges broken off by those who wished a memento of this conspicuous figure of the Revival; to have people walk up to your door and clap your door-knocker with the request to see, not, mind you, Mrs. Jones, Brynteg, herself, but Brynteg her house; to have had them call you her secretary and ask you to have her autograph the verse of Scripture they had copied out, for all the world as if Mrs. Jones, Brynteg, were the author of Revelation; and to have had these celebrity-seekers take snapshots of your sister's modest dwelling; scratch their Welsh or American names on her slate flagstone steps, so that never again could you sit down peacefully upon them without reading that "Moses Smith, Cincinnati," or "Lancelot Tarr, Pwllheli," and a host of others, had tramped over those very comfortable steps. Have you ever been the sister or brother or child of a famous person? If you have, then you will believe all that I say, and more too. Aye, indeed.

Megan Thomas did not look like an appendage, certainly. Yet to belong to, to live with, even to walk out with Mrs. Llewelyn Jones was to become an appendage. No one ever discussed Mr. Llewelyn Jones—his name, by the way—yet he *was;* he got up in the morning with Mrs. Jones, he drank his morning cup of coffee by her side (a man in Mr. J.'s predicament should be allowed all the coffee he wishes), and he answered Mrs. Jones's letters, which came from all over the world, and which—even those from her brother Tom Thomas, in America—so great were the demands upon her, she was unable to attend to herself.

As I say, even to walk out with Mrs. Llewelyn Jones was to become an appendage. Those sallies into the street were nightmares to Megan. The instant they crossed the Brynteg threshold Mrs. Jones, her head very much like the carriage seats of royalty couched on a spring, wore her Revival look, a combination of conscious saintliness (yet she was not a fraud), a look of willingness to speak with any one who might need her inspiration, an awareness that her connections were large, and that she could scarcely cross a crossing, turn a shop-door handle, go around a corner (even corners held no relaxation of the Revival manner for Mrs. Llewelyn Jones—or her rebellious sister), raise or lower her umbrella, accept a parcel, or stub her Revival toe, without meeting one of her clientele or making a new acquaintance.

In short, to have been Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister, or husband, was not to exist at all, but to have one's private life, one's very individuality, sucked as into a vortex or whirlpool of Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's glory and reputation. To have been Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister was to have had some people not notice you at all and others notice you too much. It was to have people not hear your meekest or most friendly remark because they hung upon, they fairly trembled before, the next word to be uttered by the Star of the Revival. The only time that Megan ever got a real hearing was when she sang, but she couldn't go singing, no matter how much she might wish to do so, like some mad Welsh Ophelia, through the old streets of Conway, or say "Dydd da" or

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ask for breakfast toast in song—now could she? And to have been Mr. Llewelyn Jones! Dear people, my pencil will not go on. And there were so many times when Mr. Llewelyn Jones looked as if he, too, could not go on. Yet it was he who had, so very kindly, loaned his whole name to Mrs. Jones. Is it strange that there were, as upon this morning, seditious periods when his eyes lingered rather long and sadly upon Megan's young face?

It was some ten days later, in the middle of September, that the National Eisteddfod pavilion at Conway was crowded to its utmost. Up in the pavilion roof little birds twittered gayly, banners hung and swung, and down below was a sea of heads, young and old, men and women, babies and children, all looking towards the platform where the contests took place and the notabilities were seated. On the platform among the famous sat Mrs. Llewelyn Jones, Mr. Lloyd-George, the Countess of Bunconnel dressed as Boadicea, a sturdy manly Bishop of the Established Church, quite unintimidated in this nest of Nonconformity, a tall, dark-haired young American clergyman buzzing about Mr. Lloyd-George's ear, several ladies dressed in Welsh costume, and a generous sprinkling of brilliantly garbed ovates, bards, and druids.

Competitions had been going forward all the morning, and it was warm. Two contralto solos had already been sung by two different contestants, and apparently without producing any effect upon the audience. The little stage director looked commiseratingly at Megan as she stepped forward. Megan knew that he knew she was Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister, but that great motley audience, drawn from every hilltop and valley of Wales, did not know, and Megan was grateful for this crumb of oblivion. She clasped her hands behind her, and looked, unafraid, out over the vast concourse of people. Before she had come to the last line of the second stanza of "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," the audience was hushed. By the time she had reached the last stanza, there was absolute silence in the great pavilion. Even the little songsters up in the roof were still. In that immense assembly not a lip whispered, not a hand stirred, not a foot moved. To this unknown Welsh girl was rendered a perfect tribute of silence.

And Megan had forgotten everything; she had forgotten the audience, she had forgotten herself, she had even forgotten that she was Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister. For the time being she clasped her hands a little tighter, she lifted her head a bit higher, and she was aware of nothing except the comforting music of this oft-sung hymn. For the moment she had found an escape, and then with the last line came consciousness once more. There was an instant's stillness, followed by a burst of applause from ten thousand throats, ten thousand hands—applause, calls, shouts, repeated again and again, echoing among the girders in the roof above, raising the dust on the floor beneath—applause which died away only to be caught up and thundered forth anew. When, in the history of any Eisteddfod, had any one sung as Megan had?

As the favorable decision was awarded her, the audience called loudly, in the popular manner of Eisteddfodic gatherings. It wanted to know her name, it wanted to know where she came from, it wanted to know what she was going to do—apparently it knew nothing and wanted to know everything; and every shout of ignorance was balm to her wounded spirit. Megan's back was turned towards the notabilities on the platform, and she could not see her sister's head nodding, the Revival smile revived upon her face. To the audience's question about her name the director replied, taking her by the hand, that it was Miss Megan Thomas. Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's head gave an added corroborative nod. Hearty applause followed the announcement of Megan's name. Then the audience asked where she came from, and was told Conway, which brought still more enthusiasm.

After that the director took a step forward and, with a benevolent look for Megan, shouted at the top of his little bardic lungs, "Miss Megan Thomas is Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister!"

And then! Dear people, then followed pandemonium—shouting, clapping, stamping, a roar of applause such as no

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one else except Lloyd-George and the Star of the Revival, twin god and goddess in the heart of Wales, could hope to receive. Megan knew that her sister was rising to accept the plaudits, as she herself, stepping back towards the chairs reserved for the contestants, experienced a burning confusion of guiltiness because she could not rejoice in her sister's ovation, and of disappointment that her moment of being Megan Thomas was again vanished forever. As Megan took her seat, aware that her sister was rising repeatedly to acknowledge the applause, she caught the eye of the young American minister fixed steadily upon her with a look of amusement or sympathy, she could not tell which. On every side now poor Megan heard, or thought she heard, people whispering, "Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister!" in voices which seemed to say that that, of course, explained why she, Megan Thomas, could sing. Once more, after a brief moment of hope, she was absorbed, drawn, sucked into the light of the Star; again she was Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister, tagged; and her gift, her one precious gift, was become simply part and parcel of the glory of Mrs. Llewelyn Jones.

Before she had received the prize money, a sort of madness seized upon Megan. Even the thought of what the headlines in the newspapers for the following day would be became intolerable—"THE SISTER OF MRS. LLEWELYN JONES WINS THE CONTRALTO SOLO CONTEST." She would, *never*, NEVER see those lines! She knew what she would do; she would run away to America and her brother Tom Thomas. She left the platform, she rushed through the streets of old Conway, she pulled open the gate of Brynteg, she hurried through the house door and upstairs. The maids were gone and the house was silent. As she threw her things hither and yon, she was thinking of Llewelyn Jones, lost some place in that vast Eisteddfodic audience; his thoughts, she was certain, were with her and her disappointment. He could understand, and she would write him, rather than her sister, a note, and then he would have to explain as best he could. She dashed off a little note and laid it on his desk littered with Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's letters. She bore her heavy hold-all lightly downstairs in her strong young arms. She had left the front door open, and now she walked swiftly through it. Her foot was already on "Moses Smith, Cincinnati," and was about to step down on to "Lancelot Tarr, Pwllheli," when she saw Llewelyn himself, his head hanging, dejection in every line of his figure, coming through the front gate. He heard something, he lifted his head, he looked Megan in the eyes—at least Megan was sure he did—and then he turned as if he had not seen her and walked out of the gate and down the street rapidly. Over the hedge Megan could see him going. Her first impulse was to call; and she called, but there was no answer. Then her foot spurned "Lancelot Tarr, Pwllheli," and she sped to the garden gate, but he had already turned the corner and was no more to be seen.

Have you ever run away? Well, I have, and, like playing truant, although 'tis naughty, 'tis very nice. Yet Megan, even by keeping her mind on her brother Tom Thomas, was having a hard time making this damp, foggy morning on board ship seem worth the living. It was not that she had done wrong. No, she had one of those convictions which, although they run counter to the ideas of every one else, assure one that one has done right. But have you ever made a decision, uncertain of the outcome yet certain that you are right, although every one else is equally convinced that you are wrong? Do you know how the loneliness settles down on one at those times? Well, that is what had happened to Megan Thomas as she sat there in her steamer chair in her isolated corner of the slippery, foggy deck. She could scarcely think of Llewelyn Jones without tears. And as for her sister, out there upon the ocean there seemed such vast areas uncharged with the fame and name of Mrs. Llewelyn Jones that it was most unnatural. She had been accustomed to that renown so long that she felt unable to readjust her life. But, lonely as she was, it seemed too good to be true to be at last nobody's sister, her own body, herself; to feel every arm of the octopus grip of her sister's fame relaxed; to meet nobody who knew that she was her sister's sister. Yet,

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beyond the fog and beyond the doleful sound of the blowing fog whistle, across miles of gray swashing sea, lay Conway on the beautiful coast of Wales, her dear old Conway with its crooked, cobbled streets, its ancient houses, its great castle, its strong, harp-shaped walls. There the homely noises, the household life, went on without her. And there Llewelyn Jones sat alone at the table littered with Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's correspondence. Had he really seen her when he turned away?

At that moment of homesickness and uncertainty a tall clerical figure passed her. Megan had an uneasy sense of having seen him somewhere recently. He was returning, this time looking at her in a confident, friendly way. He stood before her, his hat lifted, his weight balancing unsteadily on the wet rolling deck.

"You are Mrs. Llew—" he began.

"Oh, don't dare!" cried Megan, before she knew what she had said, and jumping to her feet.

In his confusion the young man started to say, "I forgot your name, but I thought you were her—" when, the ship giving a long, lazy roll, he lost his poise, tried to recover it, flung out his arms in a vain effort to get his balance again, but lost it and fell with a thud, tobogganing with lightning speed to the railing, where he stopped and lay still.

"Dear, dear, dear!" exclaimed Megan, running after him. "I shouldn't have said it—it was rude. You are hurt."

The young man was picking himself up, only the sweat pouring off his forehead showing how much his tumble had shaken him.

"Did you hurt yourself?" Megan's face was full of anxiety.

He was brushing off his coat sleeve. "No, no, 'tis nothing. I'm so sorry; I see I disturbed you. I was at the National Eisteddfod yesterday, and—"

Megan held out her hand sadly. "Indeed," she said, "I *am* Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister."

Although this is where the romance or story proper of Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister begins, it is where I must end. Dear, dear, as I hinted at the first, the total eclipse or extinction involved in being Mrs. Llewelyn Jones's sister, whatever!

THE MASTER BUILDER

"As he is, so are we in this world"

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

TWELFTH ARTICLE

THE MASTER'S MONUMENT

THE Master was not merely a philosopher interested in problems; nor merely a reformer interested in a cause; nor merely a philanthropist interested in masses of men. He was a friend. His affections were individual. He loved men, and desired to be loved by them. There were homes which he visited because in them he found rest from the strenuous life. There were companions by whom he surrounded himself, not merely because they could aid him in his mission, but because, little as they understood him, they understood him better than the world without. They were his intimates. "I call you not servants," he said; "for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth; but I have called you friends: for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you." He wanted them to understand him, and their misunderstandings pained and troubled him. Pathetic are some of his protests to them. "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip?" he said; and he explained what he meant by adding, in effect: Have you not seen that I am in the Father and the Father is in me; that the words that I speak unto you I speak not

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of myself; that the Father is the source and inspiration of all my life and of my doings? The parables, which the public only dimly understood, he explained to his friends in explicit language. As we have seen, he took three of them with him in one of his hours of secret companionship, that they might better understand the source of his spiritual strength. To the world, and even to his disciples, he was incognito, but he wished not always to be incognito. "Father," he prayed, "I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me: for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world."

As the time of his death drew near, and he foresaw that he had but a few hours left to be with them, this desire to be understood by them, to be loved by them, and to be remembered by them after he had gone grew upon him.

The Passover week in Judaism may be said, in one sense, to have combined in one celebration our Thanksgiving Day and our Fourth of July. It was like our Thanksgiving Day in that it was the great national feast. It was like our Fourth of July in that it celebrated the emancipation of Israel. But it was very unlike these American festivals because it was profoundly religious, for the Jews were a profoundly religious people; and our National celebrations are not profoundly religious, for the Americans are not a profoundly religious people. The Passover supper was an occasion for family reunions. Whether Jesus had ever celebrated it with his disciples before we do not know, but this last Passover supper he earnestly desired to celebrate with them. He took the occasion for giving to them some of the most sacred instructions which the Gospels have preserved for us, but he also took the occasion for erecting a monument more enduring, because more personal and vital, than any which could be made of stone. Yet, enduring and vital as it was, nothing could be more simple, nothing more informal. I cannot myself so well interpret my own feeling respecting it as by quoting the description which my father wrote and published in 1834 in "The Corner-Stone:"

"It seems as if the Saviour, when the time arrived for his last farewell—his very last act of intercourse as a mortal with his disciples—and he wished to leave something as a memorial of himself, did not devote a thought, not a moment's thought, to the consideration of what the thing itself should be. They are sitting or standing around the table, about to separate, and he takes up the very first thing which comes to hand. It is no matter what the action is which is commemorative of his affection and sufferings—the only thing of consequence is that it should be done 'in remembrance of him.' He does not look around and choose some act or arrange some ceremony with care, adapting it to its purpose, and prescribing nicely its forms. No, he selects a portion of the very transaction which was before him, and consecrates that. He just takes the bread which was upon the table, and pours out another cup of wine, and says: 'Take these, as emblems of my sufferings and death, incurred for the remission of your sins, and henceforth do this in remembrance of me; as often as you do it, you will represent the Lord's death, until he come.' Had he been walking in a grove, instead of being seated at a table, when his last hour with his disciples had arrived, he would perhaps, on the same principles, have broken off a branch from a tree and distributed a portion to his friends; and then Christians would have afterwards commemorated his death by wearing their monthly badge of evergreen; or if he had been returning to Jerusalem, he would perhaps have consecrated their walk, and then, during all succeeding ages, the sacred ceremony would have been performed by a solemn procession of his friends. No matter what the act was which was thus set apart as a memorial. The feeling of which it is the symbol is all that is important." [1]

Out of this simple service, in the subsequent history of the Church, a great variety of rituals have grown. Some disciples preserve the original form, sit down at tables, and take the bread and the wine in connection with a simple meal.

[1] Because some of the phraseology of this paragraph offended the religious feelings of those who took a more ecclesiastical or theological view of the Lord's Supper, my father changed the phraseology in a revised edition, but he did nothing to change the essential spirit of the paragraph, and I give it here in its original form.

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Some, sitting in the pew, take the bread and wine passed to them by officers of the church. Some go forward and, kneeling, receive it from the hands of the priest or minister. Some look on while the priest takes the wine, and generally the bread, vicariously for the congregation. Still others, a few in number, omit the symbol of bread and wine altogether, and count every eating of bread and drinking of wine, even in the ordinary course of life, an occasion for calling to remembrance the Master and thinking of him as their guest. But the sacredness in all these remembrances, from that of the Quaker at the one extreme to that of the Roman Catholic at the other, is the feeling which animates the worshiper, the feeling of loyalty and love, the feeling which converts each of these memorials, alike the simplest and the most elaborate, into a living monument to the Great Friend of humanity.

Various conditions have been prescribed by the Church as a prerequisite to the orderly participation in this memorial. Whether it has been wise to prescribe these conditions or not is a question I do not here consider. I do not wish to make these simple articles on the Master theological or ecclesiastical. But it is certain that the conditions which have been prescribed in later ages were not prescribed as conditions in the original Supper. The eleven who partook of that Supper with the Master were not members of a Christian church, for the Christian Church did not then exist. They had none of them received Christian baptism—that is, none of them were baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; and though it is probable that four of them had been baptized by John the Baptist, that is by no means certain, and there is no reason to think that the other seven had been baptized at all. Of modern creeds they were absolutely ignorant. They knew nothing of the doctrines of the Trinity or the vicarious atonement, nothing of decrees, election, foreordination, and the like. They had no opinions respecting church orders or church rituals. "Do this in remembrance of me" was the only condition which the Master prescribed. How vital this condition was in his thought is evident from the fact that he contrived, with wonderful tact, to let Judas Iscariot know that his treason was discovered, without letting the other disciples know that he had discovered it, and so successfully banished the traitor from the table before the memorial bread and cup were passed.

I have a friend who lays stress on his belief that "Do this in remembrance of me" is a command. To me it is not a command, but a request. It is more sacred as a request, emanating from love, than as a command, emanating from authority. The commands of the Master are issued for the benefit of his disciples. We generally serve him only by serving others whom he wishes served. But in this memorial Supper we comply with a request personal to himself. This is the only thing he has asked his disciples to do on his own account—to remember him in occasional fellowship gatherings as their companion and their friend. I can visit the sick and the imprisoned, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, teach the ignorant, preach the Gospel, for the benefit of my fellow-men. I may do it and quite forget the Master who has inspired me with the spirit to do these things. But if I sit down at the supper-table in memory of him, I take the bread and wine only as an expression of my fellowship with my Master. This I do for him, and for him alone.

It is this half-conscious feeling which has given to the Lord's Supper its peculiar sacredness, and has made it, in the thought of all disciples, a sacrament.

But I sometimes wonder whether we get at the real meaning of this service. Does it not really indicate that the simplest and commonest things of life are sacramental—that all nature is a parable, interpreting to us, through its outward and physical forms, the inward and spiritual truth of life? If we read the book of life as the Master read it, should we not see in every flower the sacramental teaching of the value of that life which develops from within outward; in every bird that flies the air the value of that Father's care who counts us as of much more value than a sparrow; in every seed that is sown a witness to the germinant power of truth, springing up and bearing fruit a hundredfold; in every vine a testimony to the unity of the human race, God him-

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self the center and source and organizing power in it all; and in every supper-table, not only an occasion for the pleasant social fellowship of those whose voices we hear and whose forms we see, but of that other and even more sacred fellowship which includes those whom we miscall the departed, and, chief among them, the Master who has said to us, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world"?

The Protestants believe in two sacraments; the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches hold to five other sacraments. There are times when I am inclined to abolish all such distinctions and count everything in life truly sacramental. "The sacraments," says Forbes Robinson, "tell us that the outward and visible—the commonest objects, water, wine, bread—may be the signs of something that is deeper than anything we know. And they tell us more. They are, to my mind, a sure and certain pledge that some day the outward and visible shall really correspond to the inward and invisible . . . a pledge to me that, some day upon this world, our longings after a correspondence of the inward with the outward will be fulfilled—how, God only knows—probably not in the way we expect, but in a way far, far better." It is this unrecognized sacramental quality in all of life that has transformed the simple eating and drinking together at a table into a recognized sacrament and a living memorial, apparently destined to be as immortal as the race of man upon the earth.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

BY EDWIN DAVIES SCHOONMAKER

As something fair will oft in memory rise
Above the clouds of life and melt away,
Leaving a hunger, so at intervals
Of distant evening walk or midnight lamp
Thou risest with thy tall towers and loved loop
Of patient steel, traffic and clang of car,
And hoarse strong voices of the morning throng
Or evening ebb of men released from toil,
With night far gathering from the bay, and ships,
And fading flakes of gulls. And darkness falls,
And thou art there, marked with thy regular lamps,
Arching between the cities, ghostly towers
Of proud Manhattan and the frequent flare
Of furnaces that signal through the night
Over the roofs of Brooklyn. To the ships
That sleep upon the waters of the bay
Thou hangest jeweled on the distant air
Between enchanted kingdoms, till the dawn
Touches the whistles and the noise begins
Of cities waking, when aloft the sky
The fairy lamps that made thee magical
Go out, and thou art anchored to the earth,
A strong, substantial thing, waiting the roar
That gathers where afresh the millions come
To fling far out the rising homes of men
Or seek their bread and joy among the towers
And catch perchance some glimpse of thy vast realm.

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THE SPECTATOR

THE Spectator found Mrs. Wiggs by the wayside the other day. Heretofore she has lived only in the pages of a book; but now she has stepped out from between the covers and assumed a local habitation and a name. It was in a sylvan glade of New England, far from the madding crowd, and yet more or less in touch with the public, that the Spectator came upon her. He was on his way to visit a hill sanitarium, perched upon a wooded ridge, and consequently apart from the trolley line of the rural valley. All directions as to how to get there had included the vague words: "And then you get off the trolley by the old sawmill, and walk." Some said the walk was one mile, some two, and some thought "there might be a team to hire." But no one knew; and when the Spectator got off at the lane where the old sawmill showed picturesquely down a thicketed ravine to the left, no team was in sight but that which drew the plow of a farmer on the high meadow to the right. They were sturdy white horses, and as they swung up to the fence the farmer nodded cheerily, "Lookin' for a team? Down to your left—*she'll* take you up."

The Spectator turned to the left, amid thickets of wild grape-vine and small underbrush, and came out on a clearing beside a sizable mill-pond, where a rudely constructed, rambling, unpainted, and altogether delightful old ice-house, which would have satisfied the very soul of an etcher, stood bosomed in the spring woods on one side, while the old mill, on the other, was perched above the stream. Between the two, as in the center of a rustic stage, was a rickety wash-bench; and there, with her arms in the suds, stood Mrs. Wiggs. Three of the dirtiest children on the face of the globe were playing on a pile of boards near which coal had evidently been recently dumped. The oldest, who may have been seven, wore dilapidated but conventional clothing—that is, a blouse and cotton knee-pants were recognizable. The two younger were in weird single garments of something like salt-bag material, which resembled the robe of a dervish, girt round the waist with twine. Mrs. Wiggs herself wore a shirt-waist of outing flannel, a rusty black skirt, and a large piece of white sticking-plaster on one cheek-bone. She was very thin, very sallow, with wispy drab hair and faded gray eyes; and she received the Spectator with perfect poise and graciousness.

"You want a team, don't you? Well, now, Lurana ain't back from town, but she will be in a mite. Willie, you fetch a chair—pa's rocker. Just drag it along—you kin do it. Alfred and Henerietta, keep away from the gentleman. Land sake, you're as dirty as pigs, playin' in that coal! We only moved in this week, and there ain't no chimney yet, fer the insurance comp'ny, they wouldn't let us use crocks fer the stovepipe; but the landlord's goin' to build us a brick chimney right away, he says. It's awful hard to wash when you ain't got no hot water. Henerietta, don't go near that pond! The children is just wild since we moved! Just set it under the tree, Willie." This to the seven-year-old who, like an industrious ant, was dragging a wooden rocking-chair several sizes bigger than himself across the background. "You set down, sir, and Lurana will be right back. The wheel nearly come off the surrey yesterday, so I sent her in town to get it fixed. Yes, we take folks up to the sanitarium. That's why we moved here. Mr. Smith—that's my husband—he's got a misery in his back, 'nd he can't work most of the time. But he kin drive folks up and down again, 'nd I take care of the horse. Lurana can drive good, too. Mr. Smith, he's all tired out movin'. He says yesterday, 'I can't stand nor I can't sit, I'm feelin' so wore out, 'nd I guess I'll go to town to see the circus.' So he went yesterday, 'nd he ain't come back, nor I ain't heard from him, 'nd I'm real worried. He might 'a' been trompled on in the circus, or somethin' like that. No, Alfred, don't cry like that—stop!" as the second boy lifted up a loud wail of lament for his endangered father. "Your pa's likely stayin' over at his sister's, to git a rest. Willie, you take Alfred and put on his pants—it'll kinder change his thoughts."

The handy Willie rushed to the clothesline, which was strung across the thicket, reached down a pair of faded pink cotton pants with the hems all gone to fringe, and started to endue his resisting junior with them. In the process Alfred sat down in the coal, and emerged looking like a chimney-sweep, but entirely consoled. "I can't stand you children looking this way," said their mother. "Just come right here and stand in a row, for I'm going to wash your faces. Don't go in front of the gentleman, Willie. Mind your manners—you know what ma's told you! I can't seem to get round to keepin' them all lookin' nice," she explained to the Spectator, as she wiped off the three grimy faces with a garment plucked from the suds. "They're under foot all the time, 'nd I've just *got* to tend to the horse and get the meals. No, they're never sick—

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they've never been sick in their lives, 'nd this place is fine for them. The only one that was sick was the squirrel—we had a real nice pet squirrel in town, 'nd I thought it would be fine for him out here. But Lurana, she give the squirrel oats, 'nd that didn't seem natural, somehow. Anyway, he died—now, Alfred, don't you cry; pa'll get a nice new squirrel out of the woods. Willie, you take Alfred and show him ma's bullfrog out on the plank there."

Alfred, with tears running over his new-washed cheeks, was led down to the water, his pink pants dimly seen below his dervish robe, and his mother continued: "That bullfrog seems as if he knew I was his friend. He comes right up there mornings, first thing, and blinks at me, and I talk to him. I always did love all livin' things. Willie, he's real tender-hearted, and they learned him about animals at school. There's a bird with long legs comes down on the runway by the ice-house every morning early. Willie says he looks like the stork in his books at school, but I don't guess it would be likely, do you? There's lots of snakes, too, in the pond, and in among the vines—little stripy snakes and big black ones that go swimmin' out across. They won't none of them hurt you, 'nd Willie likes to watch them, but I don't let him throw no stones at them, the way other boys do. I'm glad he's tender-hearted. Where we've been livin' there was Italians on the ground floor, 'nd they're always quarrelin', and quick with their knives. We had a hard time, 'cause we was just gettin' the business of takin' folks up to the sanitarium, 'nd Joseph 'nd the old lady—she was his grandmother, and nigh on to sixty, 'nd couldn't speak any English—they wanted to get a team 'nd do it instead. So they warned us out last week 'nd told people they was goin' to run teams instead. Mr. Smith, he couldn't find no house to rent. So I just thought of this place, 'nd the landlord, he couldn't rent it to any one else, 'nd he was willin' we should try it. I says to Joseph the day they turned us out: 'Joseph, you was born in America, but you can't beat the real Americans yet!' 'Nd we come over here 'nd we had to hire two extra teams last week, 'nd no one has hired from Joseph at all, so he wants us back. But we ain't goin' back; we're goin' to have a chimney 'nd paper the mill inside, 'nd have things nice. We've got the telephone already, but I've been afraid to hear it ring to-day, for fear it'll be bad news about Mr. Smith."

By this time the Spectator was thoroughly interested in the fate of Mr. Smith. But it was nevertheless necessary to get to the sanitarium, and Lurana and the horse did not seem to be exactly dependable quantities. Accordingly, the Spectator started to walk up, arranging, however, to have the surrey follow and bring him down. It was a good two miles, sunny and dusty and steep, and yet the very difficulties of it brought the consoling conviction that the little family in the glade would certainly be able to earn their living henceforth by carrying passengers. "Didn't you see Mrs. Wiggs?" asked the superintendent. "Couldn't she bring you up? Oh, yes, we all call her Mrs. Wiggs—and the children are Europe, America, Africa, and Asia, of course. Lurana is Asia to the life. As you perhaps suspected, the husband drinks. Mrs. Wiggs bought the horse—*such* a horse!—and a prehistoric surrey, and on Sundays and holidays she often has to hire extra teams. She is a local character, and so is the horse. Wait until you see it!"

The Spectator understood when he saw the Wiggs steed. It was forlorn, yet game to the backbone. Mrs. Wiggs, with a shapeless straw hat, adorned by an entirely inadequate dotted veil, reaching only half-way down her nose, drove the animal, with a green twig for a whip. As the aged surrey, with its indescribably worn cushions, with the stuffing sticking shamelessly out of them, rattled down the hills, she explained that Mr. Smith would have driven up if he had been at home, but that he had telephoned that afternoon that he was taking a good rest at his sister's, and would not be along for a day or two. "I hope we kin git the stove up before he comes, Lurana 'nd me," said his wife, cheerfully, "'cause it might throw him back. He said the circus wasn't much of a one, but it tired him out dreadful, standin' in the sun."

The children all came trooping out to meet their mother as she drove down close to the trolley. Lurana, a leggy, resourceful child of eleven, had a rope round Henrietta's waist, to which she held tight, thus preventing any straying away. They were all eating bread and molasses, which mingled fraternally with the coal dust; but their manners were unexceptionable. They waited politely until the Spectator had gotten out, and then Willie helped Alfred and Henrietta in by his mother, while Lurana climbed in at the back. All the family shouted a good-by as the trolley car bore away its passenger; and he, for his part, will not soon forget Mrs. Wiggs, thus materialized for him by the wayside.

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THE NEW BOOKS

Not even in "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn" has Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith more engagingly depicted geniality, courtesy, and gentle honor among men than in "Kennedy Square." St. George Temple, the old bachelor who is called uncle by half the nice girls and boys in the old Southern town which does not need to be named to be known, is as fine and as loyal as the author's "Peter," though in quite a different way, and he may be accurately described, in the title of another of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's stories, as "An Old-Fashioned Gentleman." The people of Kennedy Square are mighty interesting, from the irascible and unreasonable father who disowns his high-spirited boy for fighting a duel, to the faithful and lively Negro boy who follows the fortunes of his master, the universal uncle aforesaid, through good and evil. There is not much plot, but there is no need of plot-excitement; one meets people well worth knowing, has a glimpse of E. A. Poe in tragic drunken frenzy, dines with the Southern novelist John P. Kennedy, meets there an ancestor of Oliver Horn, honors the conversion of the plebeian and vulgar shyster into an admirer of truth and honesty; in short, enjoys thoroughly and constantly the atmosphere of the old days, the reminiscent charm, the amiability and glow of good story-telling and good character-creation. And the story ends happily and jovially in restored fortunes, reunited families, and love renewed. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.)

No one can make children more charming than can Mrs. Frances Burnett, and when, in her new story, "The Secret Garden," she introduces us to a boy and girl quite disagreeable, we know that she will remodel them before our eyes, as it were, into lovable little human beings. The agency is that of the "secret garden" itself, and a more delightful mystery for the child mind could not be imagined than that of this long locked up, deserted, almost dead garden. When the little girl finds the buried key, and a friendly robin accidentally gives her a clue to the door hidden behind the vines, a new world opens to her, and a great ambition is born "to make it come alive." She is helped by a jolly boy, one of those who love and are loved by bird and beast, and intuitively know the secrets of vine and flower and tree. Later they bring to their secret place the disagreeable boy, a hysterical semi-cripple, who (largely from his own ignorance and pettishness) has been shut up in the house, an alien from out-of-doors and nature and human friendliness. Together the three restore life and wild beauty to the hidden garden, and in return nature makes the two weaklings sturdy and joyous. Their innocent conspiracy to keep the older people in the dark is a constant source of excitement and mystery. Thus the story is an exposition of nature-cure and mental healing; but let no one therefore think that it is didactic or freakish; apart from a little quite unnecessary mysticism toward the end of the book, and a little holding-forth by the ex-hysteric, the story is simple and natural, and its out-of-door spirit is poetic and fine. Emphatically, this is a story that both young and older readers will enjoy immensely. (The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.35.)

A new story by Kate Douglas Wiggin, in which children are to the fore, will instantly attract the lovers of "Rebecca." The girls in "Mother Carey's Chickens" are a trifle less amusing than Rebecca, but also a little more real. Mother Carey herself is one of the sweetest and truest models of motherhood imaginable. The whole brood, after the father's death, go to live in a semi-deserted but truly delightful old house far back in the country, a place they have casually passed in the vacation journeyings of more prosperous days. To make the most of it and of themselves is their problem. They find odd and amusing neighbors. Their landlord is a consul abroad, and may, they fear, return at any day, and repent of letting them have so nice a place at so little rent. But one of the girls writes him a frank, friendly, and humorous letter (perhaps the best thing in the book), and he becomes their devoted friend. There is not much plot, but the incidents are amusing, and the character work capital. Decidedly a good book for young people. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.)

"Children of To-Morrow," by Clara E. Laughlin, begins tragically with the murder of a noble-minded Governor who is trying to do justice between capitalists and unions, and falls a victim to an assassin whose real motive is insane jealousy, due to misinterpreting his wife's admiration of the Governor's aim and character and her efforts to help in the work of industrial peace. Then the story jumps forward many years, and the daughter of the Governor and the son of his

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assassin come to love each other, and to know the secret. All this is not exactly happy or cheerful, but it certainly makes a tense situation; and it must be added that in the circle of young writers, newspaper men, theatrical people, and social reformers among whom the two lovers move there is not a little liveliness, fun, and good will to men. It is in describing such people and their life that the author is most at home. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.30.)

"Carey of St. Ursula's," by Jane B. Reid, tells of a gentle, timid Southern girl who accumulated knowledge of books and experience in life through the usual course of events in a big school. Her mother gave her a parting bit of advice as to making more friends and taking a more active part among them. Poor little Carey conscientiously tried to do it, and her bursts of courage and sudden plunges into mischief which she really did not enjoy were the evidences of her struggle. Girls will like the book, and older persons will think of it kindly. (The Baker & Taylor Company, New York. $1.25.)

The history of the Sunday-school is ordinarily begun with the work of Robert Raikes in the last half of the eighteenth century. Mr. Henry Frederick Cope, in his history of "The Evolution of the Sunday-School," goes back to what we may call the prenatal beginning, showing how from the very earliest ages the religious education of children has been more or less provided for by different nations, pagan as well as Jewish and Christian, and from this beginning he traces its development down to the present time. The spirit of his work is fairly indicated by the following sentence: "Let one think long enough and he will be inclined to say that few, if any, have influenced this institution more than Charles Darwin, the biologist." His appreciation and his criticism of the uniform lesson system are equally just. He rightly lays stress on the importance of the education of the teacher and on the study of the child. His book, however, is not a philosophy of Sunday-school teaching, but a history of its development. It may be cordially recommended to all pastors, superintendents, and others engaged in the direction and ordering of the Sunday-school work of the present day. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston. 75c.)

Mr. Robert W. Carden's "Life of Giorgio Vasari" deserves reading, if for no more than to note that the Italian was the first writer to tell coherently the story of the Renaissance of art in Italy—indeed, if for no more than to discern that his famous "Lives" may be divided into three periods, representing the infancy, youth, and manhood of the artist. Here, says Mr. Carden, Vasari stopped, "supposing that this manhood would endure forever." Yet there followed a period of decay, and it coincides remarkably with the sixty-three years spent by Vasari in this world of ours. So "he has left us—quite unconsciously—as clearly written a history of this fourth and last phase as any to be found in the 'Lives.'" This history, to use a hackneyed phrase, is a human document—Vasari himself. The decline of art may be marked both in Florence and Rome; under Cosmo de' Medici in the one, and under Clement VII's successors in the other. If in Mr. Carden's book we have a precious aid to the better understanding of the various epochs of Italian art, we also have a good biography, that of the architect, painter, and historian who lived in the midst of courts and knew at first hand the great men of his day. The present volume amply repays the student's reading; it reproduces the Italian atmosphere of Vasari's days; but for students of only limited time we could wish for a condensed edition of this excellent book. (Henry Holt & Co., New York. $4.)

It is a dark page in American history that the late James Breck Perkins has turned in his "France in the American Revolution." Other historians have inveighed against the treatment given by the United States to those generous sons of France who, like Beaumarchais, drew heavily on their private fortunes to help equip the patriot army in the long struggle for independence, but no other writer has depicted in such detail the liberality of the French and the broken faith of the American nation. It is true that, throughout the period of the Revolution and the years previous to the adoption of the Constitution, payment of America's just debts was rendered virtually impossible by the inability of Congress to exercise any controlling authority over the different States. This fact, it seems to us, is not sufficiently recognized by Mr. Perkins. But it does not explain or condone the continuance of the policy of non-payment persisted in until, for example, long after Beaumarchais had died a bankrupt, his heirs were glad to accept a settlement with the United States at twenty-five cents on the dollar. Of course, as Mr. Perkins makes very clear, the aid extended by France, first secretly through the loans of individuals and then openly in the treaty of alliance, was not wholly disinterested. There was in part a desire for vengeance on Great Britain for the defeats

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and territorial losses of the Seven Years' War, and in part the expectation that profitable commercial relations would be established between France and America at the expense of the former's hereditary foe, an expectation doomed to disappointment. Still another factor that promoted French friendship and aid, and a factor, it seems to us, for the first time properly emphasized in the present volume, was the popularity of the revolutionary movement among the people of France. Public opinion approved the struggle for freedom, and, coinciding as this did with the views entertained, for very different reasons, by the statesmen of France, it was of decisive importance in bringing about the armed alliance. Of the part played by the American envoys, Franklin, Deane, and Lee, in their long campaign to secure French aid, Mr. Perkins has much to say, his judgment quite obviously being that, of the three, the only really useful one was Franklin. The remainder of the book is occupied with a careful study of the naval and military operations of the forces sent to America by France. Not every historian will accept Mr. Perkins's conclusion that, but for the money, supplies, and men of France, the Revolution would have been a failure; but there can be no question that he has marshaled more facts in support of such a conclusion than have previously been brought together, and that his entire work, despite its censoriously critical tone, combines historical scholarship and literary workmanship in a notable degree. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.)

Following the recent publication of a compact summary of the late Professor Lombroso's criminological doctrines, as reviewed by his daughter, we now have an excellent translation, by Henry P. Horton, under the title of "Crime: Its Causes and Remedies," of what, in the Italian edition, is the third and most important volume of Lombroso's "Criminal Man." This translation should serve still further to correct the widespread impression that Lombroso to the day of his death clung to the "hasty and one-sided conclusions," as he himself has called them, which he first formulated with regard to the criminal. In the present volume, it is true, he persists in stressing, to what seems to us an unwarranted extent, the importance of heredity as a factor in the causation of crime. But he does recognize, and make manifest to the reader, that there are other than congenital criminals, and that environment, in its manifold phases, provides other factors that make for criminality. The influence of climate, of race, of the complex elements of modern civilization, of alcoholism, of poverty and wealth, of illiteracy and education, as crime-producing factors is analyzed with a thoroughness which leaves no doubt that Lombroso profited greatly from the criticisms of his fellow-criminologists. To many people it may seem surprising to find him listing education and wealth as special causes of crime, but one has only to think of the crimes daily committed by our own rich malefactors to realize that here indeed is a potent cause, and that social safety as well as social justice demands the warfare on "privilege" now in progress everywhere. As remedies in this direction we may note that Professor Lombroso especially advocates the repression of "the arrogance of the powerful" by means of a more equitable distribution of taxation, drastic punishment of bribe-givers and wealthy "grafters," stricter insistence on the responsibility of corporation officials for the criminal acts of their corporations, and the enactment of laws imposing progressive taxes on great fortunes. Other preventive and therapeutic measures affecting crime in general advocated by him are the removal of the children of criminals to a good environment; warfare against alcoholism, not by prohibition, but by the substitution of means of entertainment and recreation that will tend to keep the poor man out of the saloons; and the adoption of penal methods that will be truly reformative. Altogether, his is a book that should be studied and restudied by every legislator, lawyer, judge, police chief, and prison official who has at heart the best interests of society. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $4.50.)

The recollections of the Queen of Rumania are in curious contrast to the usual record of court life, or even to journals so personal and, in a way, so intimate as those of Queen Victoria. Carmen Sylva, to use a name widely known in this country, is a woman first and always, and a queen incidentally. She has a generous spirit, a highly trained and sensitive mind, a quick imagination, and a passionate sympathy with the sorrowful and unfortunate. The story of her life, told with great simplicity in her latest book, "At Memory's Shrine," is a record of a beautiful family life saddened by many sorrows. The dignity, refinement, and unselfishness of this highly placed household show the German domestic life at its best; and there is no more simple, tender, and genuine expression of sound ideals and deep love in any country. The unworldliness, the absence of any self-consciousness of rank, the infinite distance from the commercial

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spirit, which give these chapters their tone, are very refreshing in an age filled with the incoherent voices of the new-rich inquiring the way to happiness and floundering in the morass of ignorant luxury. The quietness of this royal household, its beautiful acceptance of sorrow, its patience and dignity, interpret the charm of the old order at its best. Carmen Sylva is a very talented woman of many artistic gifts, and from her childhood has had the friendship of artists, musicians, and poets. Her recollections of Clara Schumann, the Bunsens, and other well-known people are interesting characterizations of widely different types of the artistic temperament. Nothing in this volume is more interesting, however, than the unconscious self-disclosure of the author. (The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.)

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

A DEFENSE OF JAMES PARTON

In your issue of August 26 appears an article, "An American Myth," by Henry Cabot Lodge. Mr. Lodge, after bringing proof against the accuracy of an anecdote related in the "Life of Aaron Burr" by James Parton, draws what I can but consider the unjust and unjustifiable inference that it was therefore "pure invention" on the part of the biographer, with the implication that no other inference can be drawn. Yet his own article admits that of three known narratives of the Weeks trial, of which the anecdote purports to narrate an incident, there is one which he has not seen, and which therefore might have been Mr. Parton's authority. Moreover, the manner in which Mr. Parton relates the anecdote, beginning as he does "He [Burr] used to say," and following the quotation of Burr's remark with a summary of the events to which it referred, readily suggests the possibility that the whole story was received orally from one of those to whom Burr used to tell it, especially as Mr. Parton mentions in his preface that he took pains to seek out such persons and obtain their reminiscences. An old leather notebook, now lying before me, attests that this was the case, either wholly or in part. It is filled with notes and references for the "Life of Burr;" chiefly notes of conversations with living persons who had known him. One of these was Nelson Chase, husband of the adopted daughter of Madame Jumel, Burr's second wife. The story of the lifted light, the suspected witness forced into terrified prominence, and his denunciation as the murderer by Burr, appears in the pages reporting interviews with Chase, who was, as a young man, quite captivated by his brilliant stepfather-in-law. The anecdote is condensed and words are abbreviated, but the gist of it is there. There is also a bracketed reference to some record, but whether one which Mr. Parton had read, wished to find, or was referred to by Chase for confirmation, it is impossible to tell. The responsibility for the dramatic perversion of the facts of a trial, which evidently made a greater appeal to the imagination than a dry court record conveys, lies, therefore, in all probability, between Burr himself, the vivid narrator, and young Chase, the eager listener, and later retailer of the story. That is much more the manner in which historical myths usually arise than through the "pure invention" of anybody. That Mr. Parton did not name his authority may well be because, in later life, the once enthusiastic admirer of Aaron Burr, while willing enough to talk, preferred not to admit his early enthusiasm in cold print. I do not know this to be the case, but I do know, from Mr. Parton, that it was the case with some of those whom he interviewed for his Burr, of whom Chase may quite probably have been one.

James Parton in his day destroyed or damaged a good many historical myths himself; he would have been the first to welcome the destruction of any such myth that he had unwittingly helped to perpetuate. But he would have resented indignantly the lightly cast aspersions on his literary good faith which Mr. Lodge permits himself, and which I can but feel would have been cast less lightly were Mr. Parton yet living. That Mr. Parton enjoyed, deserved, and preserved the respect and appreciation of the elder historians and men of letters who were his contemporaries, and who are gone, his friendships and his correspondence amply prove. In the voluminous work of a long life some errors may be found, some instances on which newly discovered facts have cast a new light, some judgments which time has discredited; but disloyalty to the truth, never. A picturesque and popular style need not imply literary recklessness, nor a less number of foot-notes than are now historically the fashion, the lack of a literary conscience.

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During his later years I, as my uncle's secretary, had daily cause to know the faithfulness of his work; and I cannot feel that a slur upon his reputation cast, without proof, by a fellow-worker in the same field should pass unrepudiated because it is now twenty years since he laid down forever a pen always ardently patriotic and absolutely honest. ETHEL PARTON.

Newburyport, Massachusetts.

THE BELIEF IN SANTA CLAUS

Is it best to teach children to believe in Santa Claus? Is such a belief of real value to a child's imagination, so that not to believe would be a real loss? As a child I believed implicitly, but was always troubled that any one so good and kind and jovial as Santa Claus should not treat poor children as well as he treated those in better circumstances. Last Christmas our little boy, then twenty-one months old, was not especially interested in anything that was said to him of Santa Claus, but rather connected each new toy, his tree, and everything else, with his father, seeming to think his father had done everything for him. It occurred to me then, was this not a more beautiful way to believe, and perhaps nearer the truth, of the Christmas season? We cannot make up our minds about this thing. We are anxious that our children shall know the best things, and in the best way, so far as we can see clearly enough to teach them, and we very truly feel our responsibility to them.

Another thing I would ask you is for a suitable prayer to teach my little child. His father wants him to learn one, "simple enough for a child, but full of meaning for a man," but such a one we do not ourselves know. My sister has suggested that he should not be taught a prayer until he has shown some idea of what it means to pray, but we are inclined to question the wisdom of such a plan. It seems to me that (at least in our schooling) we have to learn and become familiar with most things long before the understanding of them comes to us. What would you say? G. W. S.

[We certainly should not attempt to make a child believe in Santa Claus. We do not think that children should be trained to a particular form of imagination. We may cultivate their imagination by reading to them books of a pure and healthful imaginative quality, and we may encourage them and guide them in their own childhood imaginations. But if a child finds greater happiness in the knowledge of the truth that his toys and his tree and everything else in his Christmas come from his father and mother, we would strengthen and develop that feeling by all means in our power. We cannot agree with the opinion that a child should not be taught a prayer until he has some idea of what it means to pray. The child catches by sympathy the feeling and experience of his father and mother. If they are reverent and give expression to their reverence with him, he gains the spirit of that reverence, even though he may have very little understanding of its nature or very little comprehension of the form which it employs. For this reason, we think it is an excellent practice for children to be taken to church with the parents from an early age, provided the parents themselves find a real ministry to their life in the church service, so that the child can feel companionship with the parents in that service. As to prayers for children, we think the poetical form has some advantages, because more easily committed to memory by the child and more easily catching the child's imagination. Among those which we should suggest are the hymns which may be found in church hymn-books: "Now the day is over, night is drawing nigh;" "Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me; bless thy little lamb to-night;" "God that madest earth and heaven."—THE EDITORS.]

"THE INDIAN MIND"

In your issue of August 12 there appears a review of Mr. Price Collier's "The West in the East."

The reviewer states that "Mr. Collier is persuaded that the characteristic of the Indian mind is not profundity but indefiniteness."

I have not read Mr. Collier's book, but I assume that he refers to the philosophical system developed in India and to the analysis and interpretation of the universe by the Hindu mind. I desire to take exception to the whole of the remark; and may I have permission to state some facts?

It is impossible to understand the philosophy underlying the Old Testament without understanding Hindu philosophy, and, more especially, the old Vedanta philosophy. In fact, the more I read the more I am coming to the conclusion that the future of America lies in grasping and applying the Vedanta philosophy to our National and social problems—call it Old Testamentism applied to an industrial instead of an agricultural civilization.

There is a parallelism, which is more than a parallelism, between Yoga and the Ya of the Hebrews; between Abram and Brahma; between the land systems of the two philosophies; between the dietary systems; the

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regulation of marriage; the regulation of the home; the spiritual sanctity of the home; the recognition of the feminine element as the controlling principle in life; the Book of Job; the recognition of the presence of darkness, passion, and light as phases of life; and the attempt in both philosophies to erect a spiritual structure with such material; a parallelism that makes it incumbent on one to study and understand this "vagueness" of the Hindu if one is clearly to see the guiding stars in our own civilization.

If, five hundred years before Christ, the Beatitudes already appear in the Hindu writings; if, starting with the projection of the individual in thought from a high spiritual plane, these writings look down on the material world with the insight that such a point of vantage gives and interpret the world from such an elevation, then please let us have just a little more such vagueness in the place of most of the philosophies or interpretations of the universe that have been produced by the Western minds.

In his last book Professor James makes the statement that the problems of philosophy will not be solved until we have understood the philosophy of the Old Testament and the philosophy of India. And if Mr. Collier will take the trouble to read some of the conclusions of the scientists of even the Haeckel school, he will see that the materialists are now beginning to arrive at the conclusions, as a result of scientific investigation, that were reached by the Yogi, *a priori*, three thousand years ago.

These Yogi were so intensely vital, so sensitively and subtly developed, that they sensed the answers rather than reasoned them out—and, according to Professor James and some psychologists, that seems to be the better way after all. It's the feminine way. Perhaps the body has its own and most effective method of intellection.

SOL. C. BERNSTEIN.

25 Broad Street, New York City.

THREE BIBLE QUESTIONS

1. In Genesis i. 26 and iii. 22, does the pronoun "our" point to an original polytheism among the Hebrews, and may it be considered one of the "signs" referred to in Dr. Abbott's article in The Outlook for August 5? As I understand it, the Hebrews had their tribal God, Jehovah, and they acknowledged the existence of other gods, who, however, were considered far inferior in majesty and power. But it sounds a bit queer to make the Lord God himself thus acknowledge it. Am I right in my interpretation?

2. How and when did the serpent become identified with Satan? I don't believe it took place till after the Babylonian captivity, when the Jews imported the conception from their captors. Indeed, the conception of the Devil as the prince of evil spirits appears nowhere in the Old Testament, so far as I can make out. The Book of Revelation seems to be the chief source of the conception, so that the idea may not have developed at all among the earlier Hebrews.

3. Labor is here conceived as a curse imposed upon man for his disobedience. Yet we know from experience that work is a blessing and not a curse. Are we to attribute this difference to the distorted conception of the Hebrews? From our modern point of view it was surely no calamity that befell Adam and Eve, but a blessing to be run out of such a paradise, for how could character and individuality develop where there is no knowledge of good and evil?

Blacksburg, Virginia. J. M. M.

[1. Commentators differ in their interpretation, some seeing in the plural a relic of ancient polytheism, some a hint of the Trinity. To us it seems more probable that it is simply a plural of dignity.

2. Apparently the serpent throughout the East was, for some reason, regarded as an emblem or symbol of the evil principle. See "Speaker's Commentary" and "International Critical Commentary" on Genesis iii. 1. See also Hastings's "Dictionary of the Bible" on Serpent. An article on serpent-worship in the new Encyclopædia Britannica gives very full information respecting ancient folk-lore on this subject. We are inclined to think that the ancient worship of the serpent and the ancient regarding of the serpent as a symbol of evil are among the many indications that pagan worship was founded, not on reverence and affection, but on fear.

3. The curse in Genesis iii. 17–19 is not so much the imposition of labor as a penalty, as it is the supposed transformation of that labor from an agreeable toil in a fruitful garden to "the hard, unremitting toil of the husbandman, wringing a bare subsistence from the grudging and intractable ground." (See "International Critical Commentary.") For one who regards this story as an ancient legend, rewritten for the purpose of writing a moral truth into it, the story involves the primitive idea that leisure is a blessing and labor is a burden, an idea which, as our correspondent says, is erroneous, but which is common in our day as well as in ancient days and has some warrant in the facts of life.—THE EDITORS.]

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BY THE WAY

An American motor boat, the Dixie IV, won the British international trophy last week, at Huntington Bay, Long Island. Her average speed was nearly forty miles an hour.

The death rate among the Indians of the United States is two and a half times as great as among the whites. Commissioner Valentine, of the Department of Indian Affairs, is to institute a campaign for the promotion of hygienic conditions among the Indians, with a view to lessening this excessive mortality. Moving pictures will show the Indians the right and the wrong way of living.

An apartment-house on Fifth Avenue, New York City, bears the legend: "Apartments to rent in this building, $12,000 to $20,000 per year." All modern improvements, it is to be presumed, are included.

The first hospital for infectious diseases, the first board of health, the first out-of-door sea-air treatment of bone tuberculosis in the United States, and the first systematic district nursing in England, were the result of lay initiative, says the "Trained Nurse," quoting Dr. William H. Allen as authority for its statements. These facts, it says, should not be forgotten by a profession whose devotion and self-sacrifice are manifest, but whose work has been greatly aided by philanthropic laymen.

The common drinking-cup is to be abolished in New York City, in public places and in hotels. Bubble fountains are to take its place in the parks and streets, and individual glasses in the hotels. The next reform in this direction should require drinking-glasses at soda fountains to be really cleansed after use, not simply rinsed in a perfunctory way.

The Weather Department is criticised by the Charleston, South Carolina, papers for failing to give advance information of the recent great storm which devastated that city. The Department replies that "there is nothing in the science of meteorology that will enable us to determine in advance of its appearance when and where a storm will develop." The Department's usefulness lies largely in giving warning of storms after they have developed, and, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of some Charlestonians, mariners and farmers generally will continue to regard the Department's work as indispensable.

The oldest resident of northern New York and the oldest member of the Rebekah branch of the Odd Fellows in the United States, Mrs. Margaret Van Rensselaer, last month celebrated her 103d birthday at Saratoga. Mrs. Van Renssaeler is said to live alone and to do her own housework. She was born in Montreal, August 15, 1808.

Moving picture shows are more popular in France than in any other country, if popularity is to be judged by the number of films exhibited; Italy comes next, then America, then England. China and Turkey are also growing patrons of the cinematograph.

The New York Women's League for Animals has during the summer given vacations to tired horses at its farm at Matteawan. Board for the horses is free, but owners must pay transportation. Why not also give vacations to cats and dogs that are left behind by city residents when they go to the country? This would be a double blessing—to the animals and to their human neighbors.

The Pennsylvania State Chestnut Tree Blight Commission is to undertake measures for combating the fungus disease which is destroying the chestnut trees of the Middle States. Effective work in this direction is thought to be possible only when the infected district is segregated, for the disease is spread by spores carried by the wind.

The "mingled yarn" of human character is seen in the career of the late Peter B. Sweeney. As City Chamberlain he is said to have been the first incumbent of that office to take the stand that the interest on city deposits in the banks belonged to the city, instead of being the personal perquisite of the Chamberlain. And yet he became a member, and was the last survivor, of the Tweed Ring, which cost New York City some $50,000,000 in political loot!

Amid the columns of description devoted by the newspapers to a recent international "glove contest," or prize-fight, the one thing worth remembering, to one not a devotee of the sport, was that the victor declared that he neither smokes nor drinks, is not fond of fast company, and usually goes to bed at 9:30.

Two women recently swam from the Battery in New York City to Coney Island, a distance of fifteen miles. Of fourteen men who attempted to swim the same course at the same time, only one man finished. The time of the winner, Miss Elaine Golding, was 5 hours 54 minutes.

A replica of the statue of Baron von Steuben at Washington, presented to the German people by Congress, was unveiled in Berlin recently. In receiving it the Kaiser referred to the devotion of the German nobleman to the cause of America, and to the "blood relationship and the uninterrupted friendship which bind together the German and American nations, and which always will bind them."

Automatic electric megaphones have been installed in a railway station in Chicago for use in calling out the names of stations of departing trains. Forty of these devices are placed in different parts of the station, and make their announcements simultaneously.

W. A. Larned has won for the seventh time, and for the fifth in succession, the lawn tennis championship of the United States. His achievement is notable from the fact that although tennis has long been regarded as a game in which youth is supposed to be a great advantage, Mr. Larned in defending his title decisively defeated Mr. McLoughlin, who is some twenty years his junior.

Nearly a score of bombs were exploded in the Italian quarters of New York City during the month of August. The explosions are attributed to blackmailing operations by the Black Hand society. The frequency of these explosions may possibly defeat their object, for people may become as indifferent to them as Napoleon the First is said to have been, as shown in his merely remarking, when a bomb burst under his carriage in the streets of Paris, "Ha! we are blown up!"

Portugal's first President, Manuel de Arriaga, is a scholar in politics. He is a lawyer by profession, is an accomplished linguist, and has been a college professor.

The value of dogs as detectors of crime has been discredited by some of the courts, which have cast doubt on the evidence of trailing bloodhounds. As assistants of the police in tracing and catching fleet-footed criminals, however, they have their use, as appears from a recent decision to retain them on the police force of Flatbush, Long Island.

Mark Twain's boyhood home at Hannibal, Missouri, has been bought and given to the city for preservation as a memorial to the humorist.

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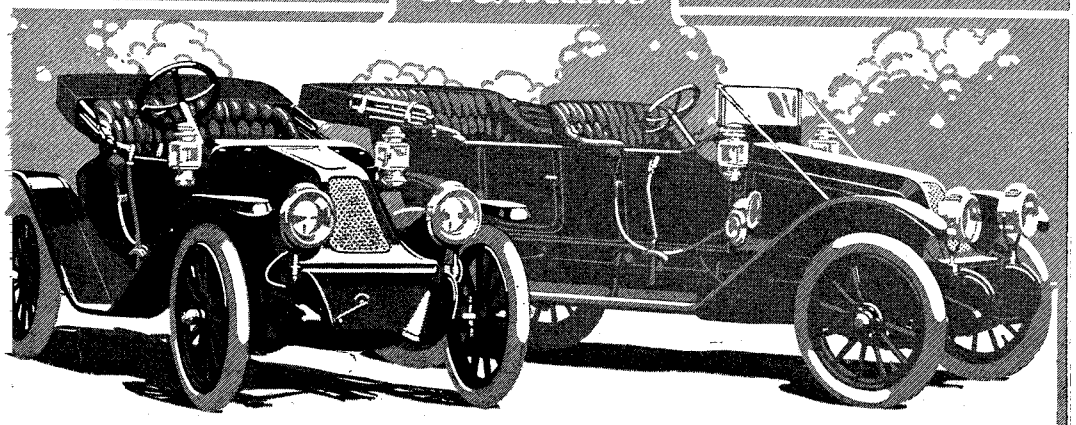
Franklin



FRANKLIN MOTOR CARS ARE MADE IN FIVE CHASSIS SIZES, TWO "FOURS" AND THREE "SIXES", WITH THIRTEEN STYLES OF OPEN AND ENCLOSED BODIES. THE EQUIPMENT OF ALL OPEN TYPE BODIES INCLUDES WIND SHIELD AND TOP. PRICES ARE F. O. B. FACTORY.

25-HORSE-POWER, FOUR-CYLINDER MODEL G TOURING CAR, $2000.

MODEL G RUNABOUT, 18-HORSE-POWER, FOUR-CYLINDER, $1650.

SIX-CYLINDER, 30-HORSE-POWER MODEL M, $2800 FOR TOURING CAR, TORPEDO-PHAETON OR ROADSTER.

SIX-CYLINDER, 38-HORSE-POWER MODEL D, $3500 FOR TOURING CAR OR TORPEDO-PHAETON.

SIX-CYLINDER, 38-HORSE-POWER MODEL H SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING, SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES, $4000.

MODEL H LIMOUSINE, $5000. 25-HORSE-POWER LIMOUSINE OR LANDAULET, $3000.

FRANKLIN COMMERCIAL CARS INCLUDE PNEUMATIC-TIRED TRUCKS, LIGHT DELIVERY WAGONS, PATROLS, AMBULANCES, OMNIBUSES AND TAXICABS.

BEAUTY OF DESIGN, LUXURIOUS RIDING, LIGHT WEIGHT, GREAT TIRE ECONOMY, ARE DISTINGUISHING FRANKLIN FEATURES. THE MOST NOTABLE FEATURE, HOWEVER, IS THE AIR-COOLED MOTOR AND RECENT IMPROVEMENTS HAVE MADE IT THE MOST REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AUTOMOBILE MOTOR DESIGN. WHEN WRITING FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE ASK ALSO FOR "THE FRANKLIN ENGINE".

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE N Y

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Barrett Specification Roofs

Memphis Cotton Warehouses. Roofing laid by the Bartholomew Roofing Co., Memphis, Tenn.

2,000,000 Sq. Feet of Roofs

The Memphis Cotton Warehouses have a roof area of over 2,000,000 sq. feet. They were roofed all at one time under what undoubtedly was the largest roofing contract ever made.

The fact that these roofs are laid along the lines of the Barrett Specification is highly significant. The owners gave thorough attention to the relative costs and reliability of all kinds of roofing and selected this type because in their opinion such roofs would give maximum service at minimum cost.

They might have saved money in the first cost by using ready roofings, but nearly all such roofings *require painting every few years*, and all of them show a unit cost per year of service *much higher* than that of Barrett Specification Roofs.

They might have used tin, but it also requires continual expense for painting, and therefore always shows a high unit cost.

Barrett Specification Roofs have no maintenance expenses, because they need no painting or attention. The low first cost, plus low maintenance cost, combined with a life of 20 years or over, results in a *unit cost per year of service* far below that of any other roof covering.

Discerning buyers invariably select Barrett Specification Roofs for covering large areas. The owner of a small roof may be careless in his choice, but when the size of the contract compels thorough examination of relative unit costs, Barrett Specification Roofs always win.

Copy of the Barrett Specification will be sent free on request. Address our nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Pittsburg
Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis New Orleans Seattle London, Eng.
Canadian Offices :—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

TRADE B MARK

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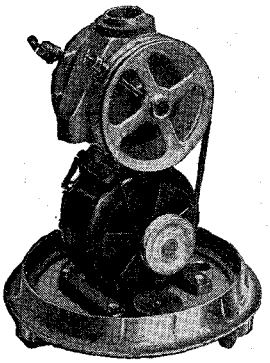

Motor and Pump

EVERY intelligent housewife knows that vacuum suction is the only sanitary and thorough means of cleaning her house and keeping it clean. Her only question is: Which machine is the best. This depends very much upon the principle of suction employed, which any housewife can easily understand by reading the explanation which follows below. It is clear and as brief as possible—contains important information.

How the Federal Vacuum Cleaner Excels

Two Types of Suction Cleaners: All suction cleaners can be reduced to two general types, based upon the principle of suction employed. They are either VACUUM PUMPS or they are FAN BLOWERS; that is, they either pump the air into a cylinder by vacuum suction; or they attract it by creating a draught.

Disadvantage of Fan Type: The advantage of the VACUUM *pull* over the FAN *draught* is one of intense, concentrated suction. It gets all the dirt. The FAN does not produce a real vacuum. It merely paddles a volume of air through the intake by rotary motion. There is no compulsion about it.

Trouble with Vacuum Type: But the VACUUM type of machine has *hitherto* been too complicated and too uneven in its suction. When a piston pump is employed to create a vacuum, the action is jerky; the air is sucked in spurts, and the cleaning is imperfect. There is also vibration and noise. The DIAPHRAM arrangement is not simple enough nor durable enough. The valves get loose. The Bellows wear out.

The Federal Rotary Pump: The "FEDERAL" cleaner combines the advantages of both types, without any of their disadvantages. It is a VACUUM PUMP, but the pump is *rotary*. It revolves. The suction therefore is not only intense; it is also evenly sustained—strong enough to lift all the dirt out of the deepest and densest floor coverings, without injury to the fabric itself. The smooth, silent, operation of the "FEDERAL" and its compact, sturdy construction, give it long life. It will last many years. There is nothing to get out of order. All metal parts are aluminum, excepting the motor and a light steel jacket enclosing the machine. The jacket and fittings are handsomely finished. Full set of tools goes with the outfit.

Write for booklet giving full description of the cleaner, or, send for the machine itself and try it in your home for ten days. If it does not prove entirely satisfactory, return it at our expense. Your money will be promptly refunded. We guarantee the machine in every respect. The price is $125, less 5% for cash within ten days after your receipt of the cleaner; or $25 down, and the balance in ten monthly payments of $10 each. Address

Vacuum Cleaner Department

The Federal Sign System (Electric)

595 Home Insurance Building **Chicago, Illinois**

New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Columbus, Detroit, Harrisburg, Kansas City
Lexington, Louisville, New Orleans, Philadelphia Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Oklahoma City

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Classified Advertisements

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, fifty cents per agate line, three columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, ***including the address, for each insertion.*** The first word of each advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

American Hotels, Resorts, Tours and Travel

CONNECTICUT

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

AUTUMN DAYS
MOUNTAIN AND LAKE
Fishing, hunting, canoeing, tennis.
BERKSHIRE HILLS
THE LOOMARWICK,
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.

Dr. Givens' Sanitarium
For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients. Address DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE HAMILTON
14th & K Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel, most conveniently located; modern and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month, and season. Send for booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

MAINE

FAMOUS RANGELEY REGION
MAINE York's Camps, Loon Lake. September and October ideal months in the Maine woods. Individual cabins with or without bath.
J. LEWIS YORK, Rangeley, Maine

MASSACHUSETTS

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
THE LESLIE
Open all the year. On harbor. Private baths. Address M. M. CHANDLER.

Stockbridge, Mass. Comfortable farm house. Fresh cream, eggs; bath, open fireplace. Rates for Sept. Mrs. C. E. STAFFORD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

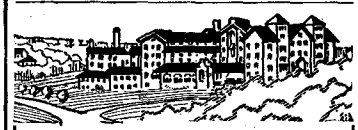
Good Winter Board in N. H. town
Near churches and P. O., with private family. Care if needed. 3,809, Outlook.

NEW YORK CITY

Coming to New York?
Stop at **THE HOTEL ARLINGTON** (opposite Trinity Chapel), 18-20 West 25th St., near Broadway and Fifth Ave. Convenient to all lines of transportation. In the center of theater and shopping district. Seldom is there found a hotel so centrally located, yet so quiet and homelike. It is the aim of the management to maintain a high class transient hotel with comfort and good service at reasonable rates. European plan. Rooms with lavatories $1.50 up. With bath $2 up. Suites $3 up. Write for illustrated booklet and souvenir card.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square, adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, *including meals.* Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY



600 feet elevation
Hotel MONTCLAIR
14 Miles from New York—the BEST of roads.
In the Hills of New Jersey
Montclair, N. J.
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ
Also: "The Sagamore"—on Lake George

NEW YORK

Hurricane Lodge and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.
The Adirondacks in September are perfect. Special rates on New York Central lines. Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive valleys overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine well-kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms $16 to $28 per week. Special rates for September. Address K. H. BELKNAP, Hurricane, Essex Co., N.Y.

The Gleason Health Resort
Elmira, New York
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician
E. B. Gleason, Propr.

"INTERPINES"
A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

THE COLONIAL
KITCHAWAN
ON CROTON LAKE, N. Y.
An ideal place to spend the autumn. High altitude, in the heart of Westchester hills. *One hour from* N. Y. N. Y. Central R.R., Putnam Division. Golf, tennis. Fine roads for motoring. Exclusive patronage. Booklet.
H. S. & A. P. WHITE.

The Mohawk and Cottages Heated throughout. Hot and cold water in each room. Special fall rates. C. S. Longstaff, Old Forge, N. Y.

"It's all in the care."
DR. STRONG'S
The Saratoga Springs Sanitarium
Write for Booklet A

NORTH CAROLINA

Fall in Tryon, N. C.
Season
Mountains covered with brilliant colorings. Most beautiful section of America.

Oak Hall
Modern tourist hotel. Capacity doubled. Sun parlors. Electric lights. Private baths.
EUGENE BROWNLEE
Managing Director

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

Home Life and Trained Care for a limited number of nervous invalids in physician's city or country house. Large piazzas and sun parlor. No alcohol or morphia patients. Reference required. Box 46, Elkins Park, Pa.

POCONO MANOR Monroe Co., Pa. Under management of Friends. 1,800 feet above sea level; finest scenery in Pocono Mountains. For table, water, social advantages, the appointments are unsurpassed. Send for announcement M.E. WISTAR, Mgr., *Pocono Manor* P.O., Pa

Trained nurse will board and care for semi-invalids, elderly, nervous, or convalescent persons, in country home; every modern convenience and comfort; thoroughly heated, carefully prepared food; fine driving. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb, Towanda, Pa.

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Announces
THE PRESTON
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Is now open for guests under the same direction that has established the fame of **Galen Hall, Atlantic City.** A charming mountain home, exceptionally dry climate, with beautiful scenery. BUNGALOWS FOR RENT.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA. *Foot Southwestern Mountains.* Board for people appreciating refinement and homelike conditions Good table. Modern accommodations. Mrs ERNLE MONEY, Cismont, Albemarle Co., Va

Country Board

Excellent Board Quiet, homelike; near depot; beautiful location. References required. The Misses Van Wyck, Route 10, Hopewell Junction, N. Y

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Tours and Travel

South America

Leaves February 1st for Jamaica, Panama Canal, Peru, Bolivia and Lake Titicaca, Chili, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Barbados.

ROUND THE WORLD
Leaving Oct. Nov. Feb.

Send for booklets

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Boston New York Philadelphia
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European Tours

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
Scholarly leadership and special facilities.
ORIENT TOURS FOR 1912
Egypt, Palestine, Sicily, Greece,
January and February sailings.
EUROPEAN TOURS and "ATHENA" CRUISES
Spring and Summer Sailings.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

卐 Europe. Comprehensive University tours. Splendid leaders, reasonable rates. Organizers of small parties wanted. American Travel Club, Wilmington, Delaware.

THE **COLLVER TOURS**
"The Best in Travel"
ROUND-THE-WORLD
Small parties—luxurious arrangements.
Oct. 21 Nov. 18
Including **The Durbar**
SOUTH AMERICA
ept. 20. Jan. 20. Feb. 2. Comprehensive Routes—Fascinating Itineraries.
0 Trinity Place, Boston

IVE YOUNG LADIES wishing to spend winter abroad for study and ravel can arrange with experienced teacher haperon. Traveling England and continent y motor. Sailing October. Inclusive terms 500 per month. Address 3,811, Outlook.

1980 Party 5 or 6. Tour 7 mos. Delightful winter in Germany (language, pera, concerts included). Comprehensive uropean travel. Write to 3,669, Outlook.

ORIENT Parties sail in March, April, May, June, July. EUROPE
est routes, best management, best testionials, and the lowest prices in the world. EMPLE TOURS, 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Mediterranean & Orient
Fall & Winter Tours and Cruises.
Write for particulars. Dr. & Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N.Y.

University Prints
2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook y Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian andbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
UREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston

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SUDDEN VACANCY
In Small European Party
for young ladies, sailing in October for 8 months abroad. Sweeping concession to immediate applicant. Address 3,785, Outlook.

AROUND THE WORLD
Sailing Eastward Nov. 18, 1911. Wonderfully attractive itinerary including Colombo, Burma, Java, Siam, a month in India, nearly a month in China, a month in Japan.

ORIENTAL TOURS
A varied series giving the very best of Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece. 13th season leader, Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., former Editor Congregationalist, and long familiar with the Near East, special lectures.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

European Hotels

ENGLAND

LONDON Board, Residence MISS GREENE, 24 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W. C. From $7.50 per week or $1.50 per day.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

To Rent for the Winter
Furnished house at **Lakeville, Conn.** Convenient to Hotchkiss School for boys and Taconic School for girls.
E. L. PEABODY, Lakeville, Conn.

FLORIDA

FOR RENT—DAYTONA, FLA. Season 1911 & 12. Handsomely furnished cottages, 7 rooms and bath; electric light; stove or furnace heat. Price $500, $600, and $800. Address W. B. CHITTENDEN.

For Sale or Rent My winter bungalow, "The Wigwam" (ten rooms), completely furnished, near Rockledge, on Merritt Island, facing Indian River. Finest fishing; hunting; climate. Rent only $350.00 (including fruits) November till May; October free if secured now. Photos. BLAIR, Box 295, St. Augustine, Florida.

MAINE

Tide Rock Cottage Cape Elizabeth, Me. Built 1907. Concrete. Sixteen rooms. Shore rights. Would make ideal sanitarium. Pictures. P. F. KEATING, Portland, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR RENT Furnished house in the most attractive part of **Northampton, Mass.** Will be rented for the winter or longer to a desirable tenant. Address
GEORGE W. CABLE, Northampton, Mass.

FRUIT FARM
A first-class fruit farm within driving distance of Boston; soil and location unexcelled for fine fruit; very elevated; 15 orchards; 85 acres; 1,000 trees in bearing; less than half the trees gave five cars Baldwins in 1910. Price $20,000. P. O. Box 102, Sherborn, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

Here is Your Opportunity
For Sale at Dover, N. J.
Colonnade Boarding House, 22 rooms, modern improvements. Established 26 years. Address H. C. SEARING,
23 E. McFarlan St., Dover, N. J.

For Rent—Morristown, N.J. House, furnished or unfurnished. 12 rooms, 2 baths; 10 minutes' walk from station. Most desirable location. 3,665, Outlook.

Real Estate

NEW JERSEY

WINTER COTTAGES in the PINES
Lakehurst, N. J. For sale or to rent, fully furnished, water, sewer, electric light. Apply to F. C. TORREY, Lakehurst, N. J.

For Sale, Morristown Home-like Colonial house with grounds. Five rooms on first floor. Nine bedrooms. Open fireplaces. Modern improvements. Convenient to D., L. & W. Apply to your own broker or M. S., 158 Orange Road, Montclair.

FOR SALE
Camp in the Woods
With 22 acres of forest, 600 feet frontage on mountain lake 60 miles from New York. Also ownership two-thirds lake. Safe bathing. Black bass. Trout stream near. Never-failing spring and brook. Two bungalows, 8 and 3 rooms, servants' quarters, stable, 3 boats, canoe, 2 wagons, etc. Room for bungalow colony. Would make admirable school or Y. M. C. A. camp. All, $3,000.
C. C. EDMUNDS, 4 Chelsea Sq., New York.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS
If you want a nice up-to-date cottage with all modern improvements for the winter in Saranac Lake or anywhere in the Adirondacks, write for illustrated booklet. Address WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Modern Concrete Residence
Just finished. 14 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. Restricted neighborhood. Glorious view of the Hudson. Come to see it!
Christian Gaul, 23 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Timber lands. Farms suited for fruits, stock raising, poultry, truck, and farming. For sale cheap. Country developing rapidly. Climate unsurpassed. No malaria. 3,717, Outlook.

BOARD AND ROOMS

A family wishing home comforts without care can secure five large, sunny, handsomely furnished rooms, parlor and four bedrooms, with private bath, in a West Side elevator apartment, near 79th St. Subway, New York City. Excellent table. References exchanged. For particulars address Box J, Spring Lake, New Jersey.

MRS. Houghton's Pension for Young Women Students, 353 West 58th St., New York. Season from October first to June first. Offers pleasant companionship, musical and artistic surroundings, with protection and environment of private home. References exchanged.

A large, handsomely furnished corner room, with board, at 111 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn Heights.

CULTIVATED young woman (writer) desires room and board for the winter, private family New York. East side preferred. References. 6,420, Outlook.

NEW York City. Excellent board, comfortable, quiet rooms in private family near Park. 6,419, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse has pleasant country home in healthful locality. Will take in her home backward or deficient child. Highest reference. Box 551, Pottstown, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

THE GOSPEL OF CO-OPERATION IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD. Two questions of the day: How to decrease the cost of living without lowering the standard? How to raise the standard of living without increasing the cost? The solution of the problem is CO-OPERATION. Ministers of all denominations who are interested in this question and are willing to devote a part of their time, WITH COMPENSATION, to the advocacy of a co-operative plan of which they approve, may communicate with Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D.D., 702 Fuller Building, New York City.

BUSINESS letters, brief, sensible, suggestive. Francis I. Maule, 411 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR sale—Well established business college. Interior California town. Address Boynton Teachers' Agency, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

THIS MEANS YOU. Opportunity to earn money for the holidays. Write at once to Dept. 1, The Leigh Press, Metropolitan Building, New York.

REFINED agent wanted in every first-class residential community to sell Cape Cod Fire Lighters. Log Fires immediately without kindling wood. Many in use. Cape Cod Shop, 20 Vesey St., New York.

BOARD and tuition in a good preparatory school for boys offered to a worthy boy of good family in exchange for office work. The applicant must be sixteen or older, and must give names of persons to whom reference can be made as to character and scholarship, or no notice will be taken of application. Address "Office Work," 6,408, Outlook.

LIBRARY TRAINING. Opportunity is afforded those wishing to take up library work to enter the Training Class of the Brooklyn Public Library. Candidates between 18 and 35 who have had the equivalent of a high school education are eligible for the entrance examination to be held September 21, 1911. For information apply at 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Bright, intelligent, well-educated woman. Good stenographer and typewriter. Must be rapid and accurate in accounts. Write, stating age, where educated, and experience, and if willing to live in Philadelphia. Business experience not necessary if satisfactory otherwise. 6,442, Outlook.

THE Woman's Exchange of Hartford, Connecticut, requires a Superintendent. Apply to Mrs. William R. C. Corson, 127 Oxford St., Hartford.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MOTHER'S helper to assist in care of four children, Troy, New York. Intelligence and refinement more necessary than experience. 6,361, Outlook.

WANTED, a lady of experience to assist mother in managing household and instructing two small boys in French and music. Please state age, nationality, experience, and references. Address Mrs. E. Kent Hubbard, Jr., Arawana, Middletown, Conn.

A competent housekeeper wanted in a large family, to go to Florida in winter. Must take entire charge of housekeeping department, be a good manager of house and help. Also have a practical knowledge of cooking. Also a good maid wanted about October first. Further particulars on application to Box 84, Raquette Lake, New York, Hamilton Co.

MOTHER'S helper wanted. A refined, intelligent woman, with love for children, to assist mother with care of three little ones. Dr. A. W. Page, White Plains, New York.

COMPANION wanted—Middle-aged woman of culture and refinement. References. 6,404, Outlook.

WANTED at once, an energetic young woman, interested in philanthropic work, to act as caretaker in an institution for children. Comfortable home and small salary paid; References required. Address "Home," 6,400, Outlook.

EDUCATIONAL and Domestic Employment Club, 225 South Sydenham St., Philadelphia. Foreign and American governesses, mothers' helpers, matrons for schools, housekeepers, hotel and private; shopping. Domestic service, men and women.

REFINED, experienced young woman as mother's helper. Two children. State salary and references. Mrs. James Heckscher, 1170 East 29th St., Flatbush.

WANTED, by a widower with two children, 8 and 3, a middle aged lady to act as housekeeper. Address Box 348, Hartford, Conn, giving references and remuneration expected.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for Bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

PACIFIC COAST? Certification, etc., explained. 20c. stamps. Boynton-Esterly Teachers' Agency, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

TEACHERS wanted. Vacancies rapidly occurring. Write to-day for booklet. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

FOR housekeepers, matrons, governesses, mothers' helpers, etc., address Miss Richards, Saunderstown, R. I.

FOR positions open at salaries from $600 to $1,600, address THE INTERSTATE TEACHERS' AGENCY, New Orleans, La.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED, BY CAPABLE, CULTIVATED YOUNG WOMAN, POSITION AS PRIVATE SECRETARY WITH WOMAN OR PHYSICIAN OF STANDING PREFERRED. REFERENCES. ADDRESS BOX 55, BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT, PA.

SITUATION wanted.—Young woman with exceptional administrative experience desires position, secretarial, editorial, or financial. 6,344, Outlook.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman, ten years' experience, desires permanent position. Highest references. 6,407, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, experienced in settlement work, desires position in industrial department in some Southern city. Graduate of large industrial school and especially well qualified. 6,406, Outlook.

A young woman of refinement and ability desires position as pastor's assistant or Sunday-school missionary. 6,397, Outlook.

YOUNG man, age 27, four years' experience in large law office, used to work and responsibility, and accustomed to handling correspondence, desires position with hotel. 6,421, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

SEMINARY graduate desires position as companion. Box 128, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

MANAGING housekeeper for small hotel or institution, or large family. Large experience in catering and buying. References exchanged. 6,405, Outlook.

A young woman of refinement seeks position of attendant or companion to children or elderly person. Experienced. Best references. 6,413, Outlook.

WANTED—An interesting position by an educated woman of thirty. Companion, home, traveling, or with children; teacher or secretary; understands housekeeping, cooking, and shopping. 6,395, Outlook.

COMPANION or nursery governess by young English lady. References. Miss Newman, 1228 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG woman desires position as companion or mother's helper. 6,402, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, by New York woman of ability. Experienced in finest catering. Now in charge of large establishment. References. 6,396, Outlook.

NURSERY governess or managing housekeeper. Experienced. 6,426, Outlook.

DOMESTIC Science graduate desires position. 6,425, Outlook.

WANTED, by Englishwoman, position as cook. Good references. S., 77 High St., Geneva, N. Y.

EDUCATED and refined young lady desires position as companion to child or mother's helper. Four years' experience. References given. 6,422, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper or any position of trust and refinement. References from present position. 6,423, Outlook.

A lady wishes to recommend a lady companion. Address Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

A young English woman (widow), now resident in the States, desires position as companion or housekeeper. Very clever at managing servants; has traveled extensively. Exceptional references. 6,418, Outlook.

ENGLISH woman desires position as matron or managing housekeeper in school or institution. Reference. Matron Washington Foundling Hospital, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEWOMAN (Scotch) would like position as managing housekeeper. Accustomed to taking entire charge of home. Many years' highest references. 6,440, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

BY American gentlewoman, position as managing housekeeper or companion. Must have refined environment. References. 6,436, Outlook.

REFINED woman nurse and companion for elderly people. 6 430, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl desires position of companion or governess. 6,431, Outlook.

A refined lady with best credentials for character and ability seeks engagement as chaperon for foreign travel, or as visiting entertainer of children or invalid. Address Mrs. T. N., care Rev. T. Coyle, Quogue P. O., Long Island, N. Y.

Teachers and Governesses

TWO experienced teachers wish to care for three or four children in their country home. Kindergarten, primary studies, manual training, nature study. 6,373, Outlook.

POSITION as governess or companion by college graduate. Best references. 6,401, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as secretary, companion, or governess, by young Canadian woman; college education; experienced. Best references given and required. 6,398, Outlook.

GRADUATE Bryn Mawr College Preparatory School desires position as governess. English, Latin, French, German, piano. Best social and educational references. Near Philadelphia preferred. 6,411, Outlook.

FRENCH governess, refined, diploma Alliance Française, Paris, desires position. German, music. 6,412, Outlook.

TUTOR for blind children. Young lady, especially educated for this work, desires position private family. Excellent reference. 6,399, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, thoroughly experienced; German, fluent French, English. Physical care; fond of children. Best references. 6,410, Outlook.

WOMAN teacher, twelve years' experience in boys' high-class boarding-school, desires a few young boys to educate in her home in country. Excellent references. 6,417, Outlook.

PRIMARY—Individual or class, child's home or advertiser's. Experienced. References. Write for particulars. 6,432, Outlook.

MEDICAL student living in the Adirondacks will board, tutor, and companion a boy or two until spring. 6,433, Outlook.

CANADIAN young woman desires position as governess or tutor. College graduate French, German, Latin. Best references 6,441, Outlook.

TEACHER, college graduate, desires position in a family. 6,439, Outlook.

MUSICAL

WANTED—An amateur violinist (young man) of musical taste and with ability to read, to play with a private string quartette of long standing. Personality and social qualification are of importance. 6,434, Outlook

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ORIGINAL plays, entertainments. Katharine McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

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A gentlewoman living alone on Long Island, eighteen miles from New York, would like to meet a woman fond of outdoor life to share her house and grounds. References given and required. 6,415, Outlook.

A cultured, refined lady who has just completed a tour of the world desires to confer with a lady of similar tastes who wishes to take a European and Oriental tour starting in the early fall. References given and required. Address 6,416, Outlook.

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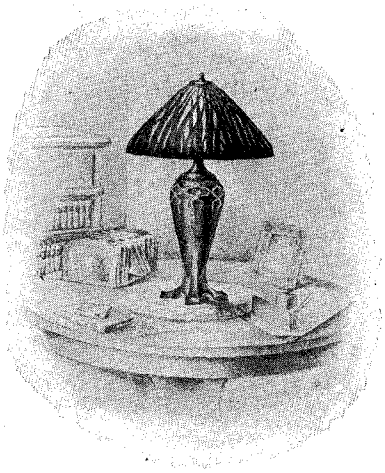

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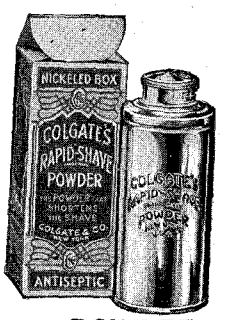
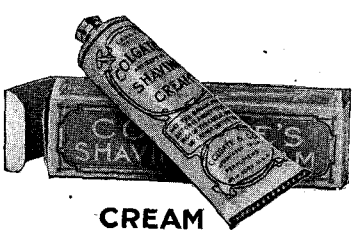


POWDER


CREAM

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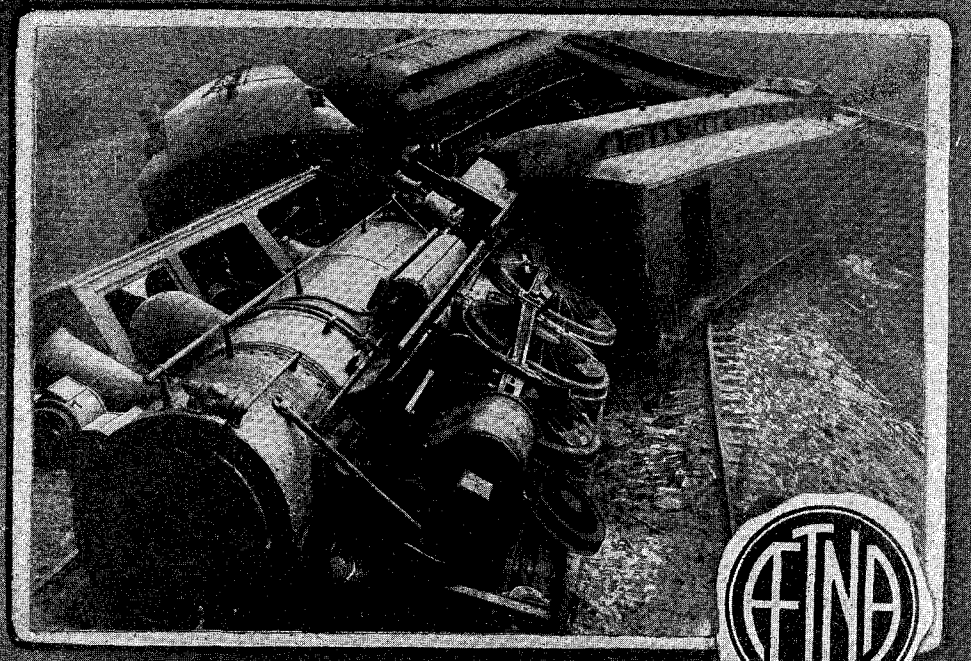

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